THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. SEWARD AT AUBURN.

His Views on the Election and the Crisis.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

STATESMANLIKE AND PHILOSOPHICAL SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Of course you understand that I have come home to vote. (Cheers, and cries of "That's what we want now!") To vote here for the tenth time in ten out of the nineteen Presidential elections which the people of the United States have enjoyed. (Applause.) A change or succession in the executive power of a nation is always a trial, and that change in our country constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis. The elector is mortal. I have come home to exercise my suffrage as heretofore, with the conviction, which I suppose you all entertain for yourselves, that this may be my last time. (Cries of "We hope not." Cheers.)

Nations, though usually long-lived, are, nevertheless, mortal. Our own Republic is now confessedly struggling for life. This, therefore, may be our last Presidential election. (Cries of "No! Our votes and arms can save it." Cheers.) We are only tenants here. The reversion of our political state is the appointed inheritance of endless ancestors. Let us so cast our votes, that if the Republic must perish, we shall be able to say that we are innocent. (Cheers.) That if the Republic must perish, we shall yet be able to say that we have the consciousness of having practised the heroic virtue which is the duty of the citizen (applause); that if the Republic must perish, we shall be able to say that our recorded protest will appear conspicuously above the ruins (cheers), inviting mankind to new and better efforts to redeem the cause of freedom and humanity. (Cheers.)

I should be recreant if I did not confess that I see no hope of safety for the Union if the people to-morrow should give it over in trust to the opponents of the present Administration. (Cries of "We won't do that.") But I do not forget what I say on the night before the election will be heard on the morning after the election, however it may result; therefore, let no man expect to hear after an adverse result that I am despairing or even despondent. (Cheers.) If the Opposition prevail, I do not now know, indeed, the fountain from which streams of hope can flow, in that disastrous event; but I do know that God has a thousand ways of saving nations, even in their extremest peril. (Cheers.)

I do know that nations are born to live, although they must eventually die; and I do know that as my voice, in the dark hours of 1861, rang through the world, giving reassurance to the friends of human progress, so, if utterance shall be left to me, it will proclaim with even greater earnestness and energy that this Republic is not altogether lost. (Vehement applause.) And as I speak, so in that fearful crisis I trust I shall be able to act. (Cries of "That's you," and cheers.)

But, fellow-citizens, our thoughts to-night must be concentrated upon the crisis as it is. Dangers surround us. The civil war confronts us in the Rebel States. Foreign wars loom over us. On all our coasts and all our borders the fires of faction send up sulphurous smoke under our feet. (A voice—"Yes, Seymour and his friends.") It would be absurd to say that the country is not in a strait. Only two courses open before us; the one is perseverance in our war to suppress the Rebellion, the other is abandonment of those efforts. (Cries of "We'll never abandon them," and cheers.) Hazards attend each course. Are not hazards always incident to human policy and human effort?

For myself, after examination and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the lesser hazard is found in the line of perseverance. (Cheers.) And, indeed, that is the only source that affords assurance of national integrity, which I need not say is identical with national independence. (Vociferous cheers.) You have already testified that this is your conviction. (Cheers and cries of "We'll do it again to-morrow.") It remains, then, only for us to reassure each other to-night, so that we may advance to the polls with decision, energy, and confidence to-morrow. (Cheers.)

You have been surprised by the discovery of treason lurking throughout the Free States, and even in secret haunts in our own neighborhood. You are astonished at the discovery of a conspiracy of thirty thousand men clandestinely armed against the Government in the Western loyal States. You are thunderstruck with the revelation of concert between Chicago, London, and Richmond. (Groans for Northern traitors.) You are amazed that traitors in Sandusky, invited by signal lights, attempt murder and robberies from Canada, and seize a ship-of-war on Lake Erie, and deliver the Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. (Cries of "They'll need another Perry!" Cheers.)

You are amazed that domestic traitors prepared the way for invaders from Canada to rob and murder the inhabitants of St. Albans. (Groans.) And you are still more amazed that after all these discoveries a large class of our own citizens, with alternate obstinacy and levity, still hesitate to give a firm and unreserved support to the military arm of the Government. (Cries of "Shame.") Let me tell you, however, that all this surprise and astonishment is unreasonable. What we see belongs to the natural course of events in war, especially in civil war.

The Government must suppress rebellion with all the agencies of civil and military power. (Cheers.) The performance of that duty stirs up discontent, opposition, resistance. Opposition rises high as Government becomes energetic, and opposition thus excited becomes faction. Faction in civil war is unmitigated treason. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We'll crush it out, or we'll crush out the traitors!") Every country that has existed, especially every free country, has passed through the fiery furnace of civil war. Spanish America, with all its free States, France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland—indeed, civil war is chronic and domestic insanity an abnormal condition in most of those States. No Government in any of those countries ever was less embarrassed in civil war by faction than the Government of the United States during the last three and a half years. None of those Governments in that time that ever dealt with domestic faction with so much moderation and forbearance as this Government has practised towards citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warmed, clothed and armed, [illegible]. (Cries of "That's so—better if they had hung Vallandigham and the rest of them." Cheers.) No one yet has taken up the judicial [illegible]. (Cheers.)

Nor need you be alarmed at these demonstrations of faction. The people of the United States have had a Christian education, a political education, a moral education, such as Providence has never hitherto vouchsafed to any nation; and great as the forces and facilities of faction are, the loyal and moral forces possessed by the people are multiplied and multiplied in proportion. (Cheers.)

You have been surprised and alarmed by the discovery of meditated frauds upon the ballot-boxes—(groans for Seymour and his agents)—frauds more fraudulent in conception, more wicked in design, than we have before encountered. (Cheers.) Do not be disheartened, however, by this discovery; still, I say, fraud and treachery, like faction, are incident to civil war. Bold and inventive as these fraudulent conspirators are, the nation has an intelligent education and a moral conscience which enable it to detect and baffle them; and, happily, the power to suppress insurrection arms the Government with the means to bring them promptly to condign punishment. (Cheers.)

What remains for me to say, is to warn you against misrepresentations of the issue. There is no question before you of abandoning the war measures against slavery and substituting for them a policy of conservation or concession to slavery. (Cheers.) Those measures are a part of the war. (Cheers.) It is for the nation in a state of war and not for the nation in a future state of peace, that the Government is acting, and of course that we are voting. (Applause.)

There is no question before you of changing the object of the war from the maintenance of the Union to that of abolishing slavery. Slavery is the mainspring of the Rebellion. The Government necessarily strikes it in the very centre as well as upon every inch of its soil. (Cheers and cries of "It's dying out!") In my poor judgment the mainspring is already broken, and let the war end when it will, and as it may, the fear that that mainspring will recover its elasticity may give us at present no uneasiness. (Cheers.)

Before the war, slavery had the patronage and countenance of the United States against the whole world. Its inherent error, guilt, and dangers are now as fully revealed to the people of the United States as they have heretofore been to the outside world. Before the calamitous war in which slavery has plunged the country shall end, it will be even more hateful to the American people than it already is to the rest of mankind, while their condemnation of it will remain unchanged. (Applause.) The Opposition will not succeed in misleading you, I am sure, by telling you that [illegible] peace or war is involved in the present issue.

War, said he a poker, has [illegible]. Already, God knows, it is severe and painful enough. If I could think of taxes in the face of national death, I would say that our taxes are heavy enough. If I could think of personal interests, affections, or sympathies in the face of an enemy grasping us in arms, I should say that more than enough have been maimed and slain. But when we shall have said all these things, the actual condition of the country will still be before us, unchanged. It is a state of civil war, and not of peace. (Cheers.)

Persons ask me on every hand, "Is this war to last forever?" "How long is the war to last?" I answer the war will not last forever, but it must continue until we give up the contest, or the enemy gives up the contest. (Cries of "That's the talk," and cheers.) Are you prepared to give up the contest? (Cries of "No, never!") Yes, say "No, never." Why? Because in that case you give up the national life. (Cheers.) In any and every event the nation must live; if you were to give up the national life you enter in the very jaws of national death. What that state is, God be thanked we do not certainly know.

He has mercifully withheld that terrible knowledge from our highest search and speculation. But we do know that national death usually consists of several stages. The first is domestic civil war—not a civil war across a border, such as this war is, but a real civil war—war brought home to our own cities, to our own altars, to our own firesides. We know by the experience of other countries that, with occasional respites, resulting from exhaustion, this aggravated form of civil war continues until a military despot is welcomed to arrest the effusion of blood, to restore tranquillity and quiet, with the loss of civil and, if need be, religious liberty. (Cheers.) This is the terrible condition into which you seek to escape from present civil war. Every one of the supporters of the Administration know this as well as I do, and sees it as clearly. In view of calamities so far transcending those we are now suffering, of course the Government will not abandon the conflict until the majority of the people decide that it shall be abandoned. (Applause, and cries of "That will never be!") On the other hand, the enemy will abandon the Rebellion just so soon as they shall have the undoubted assurance that it cannot prevail. (Cheers.)

They will do so for two reasons: first, no faction can indefinitely continue a struggle that is hopeless; secondly, because they give up no national life, but they, as well as we, save their own national existence by their defeat and overthrow (cries of "That's so"), and a better national existence than in their maddened hours of delusion they have ever conceived as the result of their unlawful enterprise. (Cheers.) Suppose, then, that the people, as we all agree they will, support the Administration by their suffrage to-morrow.

The Rebels then have the assurance of the American people, made upon a full reasoning of the merits of the controversy, upon a full examination of results thus far obtained, with the relative forces of the parties yet remaining in reserve, that the result is not to be abandoned on our part. (Tremendous cheers.) In all our athletic games, three times one out in five trials gives the victory—two defeats following each other is equal to three in five. You have a ready abundant evidence in the exhaustion of the Rebels but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion.

The evidence will appear immediately on the announcement of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) You would have had those evidences earlier if you had engaged this verdict sooner. You will have them all the sooner after the verdict in proportion to the unanimity and determination with which it is spoken. (Loud cheers.) The messengers who come hither from the Rebel regions will be different from those who are now skulking and loitering on the Canada shores, to aid in the execution of the plot conceived against you at Chicago. (Cheers.)

The messengers who come will come not as those just mentioned, with commissions addressed to the pacifications and factious minority of the North, but they will come addressed to Abraham Lincoln, the honored father of the American nation. (Great applause, and three cheers for "Old Abe.") Their message will not be conceived in the insolent words, "Your war for the Union has failed; desist from arms, and give us, through negotiation, what we ask—independence." But it will be, "Father Abraham, we have sinned before God and against our brethren. We repent our error; we disavow and offer up the traitors who have led us into crime. Extend your protection over us, and give us once more peace and communion with you at our altars and our firesides." (Prolonged and vehement cheers.) This is the way in which I think the war is to end. I know that in that way it will end soon. I know it because few civil wars in which a strong Government and people defend themselves with unanimity last so long as four years; and it is certain that we are three years and a half nearer the end of this conflict, if so maintained, than we were when we began. (Cheers.)

Now let us take the other view. Suppose we seek peace under the counsel of Chicago—whether according to the naked and detestable text of the resolutions, or as adroitly interpreted and glossed by the candidate who stands upon that platform. (Laughter, and cries of "It's too shaky. He can't stand on it.") It is to seek peace by conciliating the Rebels, and substituting diplomacy, or the arts of statesmanship, for the vigor of war. (A voice—"Little Mac for Grant"—laughter.)

Adopt that policy, and distraction instantly seizes the North—courage and new resolution inspire the South; your soldiers, betrayed at home, fall in despair in their trenches, or, what would be worse, recoil before the enemy advancing upon Washington and Cincinnati. Those persons are mistaken who say that Davis would be [illegible], and that he would not grant us an armistice. He would grant us both at once, and grant them too, with a view to the ultimate conquest of [illegible]. He can afford to be very accommodating to a conciliatory antagonist; he can afford to patronize as long as you please.

But like any other belligerent he will grant you armistice and negotiation to his own advantage, not for yours, and he will negotiate not for Union, but for dissolution. I do not argue this point. Any candid, thoughtful man, of whatever party, must admit that this view of what the Rebels will do is possible. Most persons will concede that it is eminently probable. Then I say in regard to the Chicago proposition, with the King in "Hamlet"—

> That we would do,
> We should do when we would; for this 'would' changes,
> And hath abatements and delays as many
> As there are tongues, are hands, are accidents;
> And then this 'should' is like a spendthrift sigh,
> That hurts by easing.

Alas! since this Chicago platform must fail, it [illegible]. (Cheers and laughter.)

When negotiation has failed and the arts of statesmanship are exhausted, the navy would be scattered, withdrawn from the blockade, and the armies dispersed to their homes—the treasury empty—the national credit sunk—France and Great Britain will have recognized the Rebels, and even our steadfast friend, the Emperor of Russia, together with the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt, and the Emperor of China, will have given over with pain and mortification the [illegible], in a most calamitous hour, delivered itself to a foreign [illegible]. (Cheers.)

Fellow-citizens—You are all free and independent as I am, and you may and must decide the question for yourselves. I cannot decide it for you, nor shall you decide it for me. I am not going to surrender to the Rebels. (Cheers.) No! though they extend the desolation of civil war over the whole land—though they come backed in their unholy quarrel by one or many foreign States. I am not going to surrender now. Therefore, I want no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no negotiation with Rebels in arms. (Cheers.)

However it may be with others, "I looked before I leaped." (Cheers.) If I could have been ready to surrender now, I should have proposed surrender at the beginning. I should have accepted terms without waiting for Bull Run—certainly after Bull Run. I would have availed myself of the first gleam of victory to secure terms as little humiliating as possible. I should have negotiated after the capture of New Orleans, after Murfreesboro, after Norfolk, after Antietam, after Vicksburg, after Gettysburg. I would have gone, under the pressure of national affliction and made every defeat a claim to Rebel sympathy and clemency.

After the first Bull Run battle; after the second Bull Run battle; after Gaines' Mill, after Fredericksburg; after Chancellorsville; after the defeat of Banks on the Red river—I am not going to surrender, now nor never. (Loud cheers.) As for the arts of statesmanship, I know of none applicable in this case. The only art of statesmanship that I do know is to be faithful to God and to my country. (Applause.)

I seek to cultivate charity and prevent war, civil or foreign, as long as, consistent with national justice, and honor and safety, it can be prevented; but when in war to fight with courage, constancy, and resolution, and thus save my country or fall with its defenders. (Tremendous cheers.)

The battle thus waged in this case cannot fail. Even if it could fail, the field which was lost would forever be a holy sepulchre, which would send up through all coming time inspiration, to reanimate and cheer the friends of progress, of liberty, of humanity. (Applause.)

THIRD EDITION

THE NAVAL VICTORY.

Capture of the Pirate "Florida."

A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

She Surrenders Without Firing a Shot.

HER CREW ASLEEP AND INTOXICATED.

Twelve Officers and Fifty-Eight of her Crew Prisoners.

THE "WACHUSETT" AND THE "FLORIDA" EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, November 8.—The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate *Florida*. She arrived at Bahia bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Captain Collins, having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port.

Accordingly, about 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, hitting her on the quarter, without doing any great injury. Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender, or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant, "Under the circumstances, I surrender."

A hawser was now made fast, the cable slipped and the *Florida* towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the *Wachusett*. Captain Morris and half the *Florida's* crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The *Florida* was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore, and the others having just come aboard, were asleep and intoxicated.

The blow given the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* carried away the mizzen-mast and main-yard, which fell on the awning, preventing any of her crew from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the *Wachusett's* captain that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light. Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the *Florida's* crew were captured.

The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to leave St. Thomas on the 21st inst. for New York.

The barque *Mondamon*, from Rio, was captured by the *Florida* off Pernambuco, about September 28, and was burned.

This was the only American vessel captured by the *Florida* since her departure from Teneriffe.

BOSTON, November 8.—The United States ship *Kearsarge*, which arrived late last night, has as passenger W. W. Williams, Assistant Paymaster of the United States ship *Wachusett*, bearer of despatches detailing the circumstances attending the capture of the pirate *Florida*, in the port of Bahia, Brazil. She also brings as prisoners of war the Chief Engineer and Boatswain of the *Alabama*, and the Surgeon and sixteen men of the *Florida*.

The *Kearsarge* left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ultimo. The *Wachusett* was in port, waiting for coals, and the *Florida* was outside. She also left there the ship *James Chester* and the barque *Adeline C. Adams*. The former, 111 days from Rangoon, put into port in distress with her crew down with the scurvy. She was also supplied with nineteen men from the *Kearsarge*, and would sail in a day or two for New York.

The following is a list of the officers of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*:—

Captain, John A. Winslow; Lieutenant Commander, James A. Thornton; Surgeon, John M. Browne; Paymaster, J. A. Smith; Chief Engineer, William H. Cochrane; Acting Masters, James R. Wheeler, E. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. D. Badlam; Captain's Clerk, S. E. Hartwell; Paymaster's Clerk, D. B. Sargent; Yeoman, S. H. Graham; Boatswain, T. C. Walton; Third Assistant Engineers, S. L. Smith, F. L. Miller, Henry McConnell; Acting Master's Mate, Chas. H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, William Smith, and J. F. Berkford.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Election Quietly Progressing—The State will Give 18,000 Majority for Lincoln—Disloyalists not allowed to Vote—Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad—Several Persons Killed and others Wounded—Cheering Advices from Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman—All Goes Well—Arrest of a Female Friend of the Rebel Captain Harry Gilmor—Capture of a Rebel Mail—Exposure of British Officials—A Sympathizing Rebel.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—It is now twelve o'clock, and the election is progressing quietly. I think there will be a large Union vote, but very few Copperheads are daring to come out of their holes.

I think Baltimore will give Lincoln from ten to fifteen thousand majority, and the State probably eighteen thousand. There is not the slightest apprehension of any disturbances. The Rebel sympathizers know their places, and do not attempt any overt acts. No known disloyalist is allowed to vote, as he is not considered by the judges as a true citizen.

There was an accident on the Philadelphia railroad last night. The 10 o'clock train from Baltimore came in collision with the Philadelphia train. Three or four passengers were killed, and many wounded, but I have not learned their names.

We have very cheering advices from Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman. All goes on gloriously with them. You will get particulars to-night.

On last Thursday night one of Colonel Wooley's detectives arrested a man at the Camden street depot, having in his possession a mail intended for the Rebels, and a very handsome and valuable sabre for Colonel Harry Gilmor, of the Rebel cavalry. The messenger was locked up in the military prison and the contents of the mail examined.

Yesterday Colonel Wooley made the facts public, and arrested Mrs. Hutchins and ordered her to be locked up in the city jail to await her trial, on account of information which he obtained from the letters, and other persons connected with the British authorities; and various citizens are likewise exposed by the opening of certain of the letters, but no other arrests have yet been made.

The following extract from two of the letters found, one of which is addressed to Harry Gilmor:—

"Dear Harry:—I hope you will receive this with our love. The bearer will inform you concerning —; you can judge him by his dress; he is true. We have been very unhappy about your welfare, but hear you are better. All well and hopeful. The boys are doing well. Clara will return; send me a letter by him. This is a token of our appreciation for your noble deeds and daring bravery. Accept it with heartfelt sincerity and regard of ——— Yours."

The other letter says,—"I [illegible] yesterday. How little our friend dreamed [illegible]."

The sword alluded to, as stated above, is now in the possession of Colonel Wooley; and the mail taken by him and his detectives is stated to be the most important one ever yet captured. Mrs. Hutchins is the wife of Mr. Thomas S. Hutchins, lawyer. One of the charges against her is that she is one of the parties who engaged in procuring the sword for Gilmor.

The whole affair, together with the exposure of the mail captured, is of the highest importance to Colonel Wooley and the clearing up of this case reflects much credit upon him and his corps of detectives. Colonel Wooley has ordered the arrest of the party in New York who purchased the sword.

ELECTION AT WEST CHESTER.

Nearly Entire Vote of District Polled—Increased Gain of Several Hundred Votes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WEST CHESTER, November 8.—The election progresses quietly; nearly the entire vote of the district has been polled.

The gain in Westchester is twenty over the October election.

The majority of Chester and Delaware counties will certainly be increased several hundreds.

The Election in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The election is proceeding quietly. The oath prescribed by the new Constitution is rigidly enforced. All persons proven to have sided with the Rebellion by word or deed are excluded from voting.

The Election in New York.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1 P. M.—The election in the city is progressing quietly. The weather is foggy, and rain is falling.

HONOR TO A PHILADELPHIAN.

Gen. Gregg Brevetted a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—General Gregg has been brevetted Major-General, with commission dating from the engagement at Ream's Station, Weldon railroad, on the 25th of August.

The Attempted Raid at Bellows' Falls.

BELLOWS' FALLS, November 8.—A public meeting was held last night with reference to the attempted raid on the Bank on Saturday night. S. N. Swain was elected as Chairman, and George Slate, Secretary. Speeches were made by several gentlemen. A despatch was received from Governor Smith, urging the citizens to organize and arm themselves against the raiders. A company was formed to patrol the village. Hereafter, strangers walking about the streets without business, must give an account of themselves.

Conspiracy in Toronto.

TORONTO, November 8.—Startling developments have been made in regard to a secret treasonable body of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city. Secreted arms have been found, and the leaders in the conspiracy are being arrested. There is existing a painful feeling of insecurity.

THE REBEL REVERSE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Loss Three Hundred Killed, Wounded and Missing.

FOUR PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

Exchange of Ten Thousand Soldiers Effected at Savannah, Georgia.

From the Lynchburg Republican, November 4.

We have intelligence of a fight between our forces under General Vaughan, and the Yankees in East Tennessee, in which our troops were worsted and compelled to fall back. The fight occurred on Friday night, at or near Morristown. But very few particulars were received by the Western cars last night, but it was stated that Vaughan lost four pieces of artillery, and between two and three hundred in killed, wounded, and missing.

Among our killed was Colonel Lilly and Captain Gammon. Colonel Sommerman is reported to have been mortally wounded, and was left in the hands of the enemy.

The fight was a hand to hand one, and our troops held their ground until forced back by the sheer weight of numbers.

The enemy have been heavily reinforced in East Tennessee, and unless a corresponding increase is made in our force the country will again be overrun by them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—LOSS NOT SO HEAVY AS STATED.

From the Knoxville (Bristol) Register.

The Federals had been reinforced by the 8th Ohio cavalry, eighteen hundred strong, and the 4th and 8th Tennessee infantry, sent by Andy Johnson to hold East Tennessee until after the election.

Our loss will not reach more than one hundred and fifty, and not more than ten killed. Colonel Rose, of the 61st Tennessee, is missing, and Capt. Mayo, of the 62d Tennessee, also. We hear of several wounded; Captain Allen, severely; Adjutant Hawkins, of the 61st, wounded in the arm severely; Lieutenant Smith, of the same regiment, killed.

Colonels Lillard and Gillespie, reported killed or missing are both safe.

The enemy are at Bull's Gap, and it is not believed that they will attempt a further advance at present. The Yankees are evidently acting on the defensive at Knoxville, but in doing this it is important to hold Bull's Gap, because our forces being below this point endangers their communication with Cumberland Gap. Hence their desperate effort to drive our forces from Morristown.

While this disaster is greatly regretted, we hear of no blame attached to the chief officer in command, General Vaughan.

THE SURPRISE OF GENERAL VAUGHN FULLY CONFIRMED.

From the Richmond Examiner, November 5.

The reported defeat of Vaughn in East Tennessee is also confirmed by popular report, although the Government says it has no despatches to that effect. In the Lynchburg papers it is reported that Vaughn really did lose four pieces of cannon, as the Yankees stated, but his whole loss of men killed, wounded, and missing, comes under three hundred. The affair seems to have been a surprise—a sudden concentration of cavalry by the enemy, and over confidence, perhaps also negligence, on our side. The Yankees are at Bull's Gap.

EXCHANGE OF TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.

An exchange of ten thousand sick and wounded prisoners at Savannah has already been mentioned as a future event. We learn that on yesterday the first interview of the flag of truce took place at Island City, Colonel Waddy acting on the Confederate side, Colonel Bennet appearing for the Yankees.

The preliminaries were arranged for ten thousand Confederate prisoners already arrived at Hilton Head on twenty-five transports, and the steamer *Baltic*. None of them were delivered at this first interview, but boxes for prisoners on both sides were delivered. The second flag of truce on this business will meet at the same place on the 8th instant.

—James Russell, of Fremont, Ohio, had his wife cut off his right thumb, to clear him from serving his country. He reported himself to the Provost Marshal at Sandusky City, expecting to be exempted, but was mistaken; he was held to service.

The Weather.

BUFFALO, November 8, noon.—It has been raining all the morning, but there is a prospect of the weather clearing off.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—It is raining and the weather is very foggy.

PITTSBURG, November 8.—There is a heavy fog and it is raining.

CHICAGO, November 8.—A heavy rain has fallen all the morning, but stopped at noon.

—The Boston *Traveller* states that a gentleman in that city has a document from General McClellan, dated on board the gunboat *Galena*, on the day of the battle of Malvern Hill.

—The remains of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King were removed on the evening of the 23d of September, and deposited in the new vault prepared for them in the enclosure of the church in San Francisco. Mrs. King, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, and a number of the personal friends of the deceased, were present. The ceremonies were of the most impressive character. Mr. Stebbins delivered an address, and Dr. Bellows offered a prayer, after which the coffin was placed in the base of the monument. The monument is of Columbia marble, of the most tasteful finish, and was cut out of a solid block, which, in its rough state, weighed twenty tons. The next morning the monument was found covered with wreaths and flowers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 60. Noon, 61. Wind, S. W.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Disaster on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

The Accident Unavoidable.

The passenger train which left Washington at 8·30 last night met with a frightful accident about quarter past 12 o'clock, when about a mile and a half this side of Perrymansville, Md. Two persons were killed outright, and several others very seriously injured. Five of the cars were demolished. Three passenger cars and the refreshment car were rendered worthless, there being scarcely a whole plank left together. The baggage car was thrown from the wheels on its side, and escaped any serious damage. The [illegible] car was thrown about twenty yards to the left into a small copse of woods.

The first passenger car was thrown obliquely across the track; the second car was turned upside down to the right of the track; and the third was on its side directly across the track. The whole five cars occupied different positions, and the work of destruction was most complete. Behind these were several other cars, all of which retained their upright position, although partly off the track.

The locomotive, with the exception of the two driving wheels, remained on the track. Fortunately the coupling between the locomotive and the baggage car remained unbroken, thus checking the speed of the rear cars, and preventing them from piling on each other, in which event the destruction of life would have been most fearful. The spot where the accident occurred was flat land, with woods on both sides of the track.

As soon as the accident occurred, those who escaped unhurt immediately set to work to aid the wounded. Two surgeons were on the train and rendered all the aid in their power, but being without any facilities, their labors were of course limited.

In the refreshment car three or four of the colored waiters were very seriously injured.

In the three passenger cars two persons were killed, and many wounded, some of them very seriously.

The names of those killed could not be ascertained. One of them was a liquor merchant of Washington, and the other was a soldier, supposed to have been three years in the service, and on his way home. From the manner in which the cars were thrown, and the situation among the passengers it is really miraculous that the list of casualties was not greater.

It seems that the 3 o'clock train from Washington missed the connection at 5·20 at Baltimore, on account of a slight mishap, and had made a connection with the train in which the accident occurred. The train was, therefore, twice the usual size, and an accident at such a time was most dreadful. The cause of the catastrophe is supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an axle of the baggage car, and was entirely unavoidable.

After the accident the passengers repaired to the woods and built fires, thus keeping themselves warm. The night was a most disagreeable one, and it was not until half-past 6 o'clock this morning that a train arrived to convey the damaged passengers to Philadelphia, where they arrived at 11 o'clock.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.—This morning, and up to the hour of our going to press, the election was progressing quietly. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance around the polls was very large, and the vote polled during the early part of the day was greater than during the same time at any previous election. The Courts have recently been busy naturalizing foreigners. The election officers appointed to receive the votes in each of the precincts of the city, to-day, should be aware of the fact that under a decision in the celebrated Mann and Cassidy case, no man has the right to vote unless he has been assessed ten days before the election, and of course a foreigner must, or should have been naturalized ten days before, in order to be assessed. This does not apply to soldiers, who are entitled to be naturalized after a term of service in the army.

To-day, no doubt, a large number of foreigners will present themselves at the polls to vote, and the election officers should pay particular attention to all such voters, and see that their naturalization papers have been taken out previous to the time specified by law. Further, they should carefully scrutinize the naturalization papers issued in the year 1856, as in that year an immense number of fraudulent papers were presented at the polls.

The city was dull and cheerless last night; but the work of preparation for election was steadily prosecuted. All the ward and precinct committees were in session, arranging matters for to-day, and the utmost carefulness will be manifested at the polls.

The Democrats are in the dumps about their meetings. Since the circus company closed Copperhead Hall, the Keystone Club has been as melancholy as a muzzled pig in a potato patch. The lights of the Democracy, who shone and fizzed on the boards of the Continental Theatre, were suddenly extinguished, and the world has known them no more since. To-day the utmost efforts of the Democrats will be made to lessen the Union majority of Philadelphia. In their strong wards, like the Fourth and Seventeenth, they will work with vehement energy to reduce Little Mac's minority.

At some of the precincts this morning, fraudulent tickets were being circulated, but the deception was easily discovered, and the persons guilty of the same were taken care of. Several parties were also arrested during the day for fraudulent voting. The friends of the Union have so thoroughly systematized their arrangements, that fraud is almost impossible, and those who are caught doing anything illegal will be taken into custody, and certainly be made to suffer the full penalty of the law.

DOINGS OF THE PIRATE "CHICKAMAUGA."—The barque *Speedwell*, Captain Dixon, arrived at this port yesterday, and reported that his vessel had been boarded by the pirate *Chickamauga* on the 2d instant, in latitude 40·09, longitude 69·10. Having a lady and child on board as passengers, the *Speedwell* was bonded for $18,000, to be paid in gold. She was then allowed to proceed, after taking on board Captain Thompson and crew of the schooner *Otterock*, from Bangor for Georgetown, since reported abandoned. The schooner *Goodspeed*, before reported as destroyed by the *Tallahassee*, was destroyed by the *Chickamauga*. The barque *Victoria*, from Miragoane, reports:—On the 31st ultimo, in latitude 35·22, longitude 75·05, saw a vessel on fire, burned to the water's edge, supposed to be three hundred tons burden.

NO REPORTS.—This morning the usual police reports by the Lieutenants were not made at the Mayor's office. The Mayor detailed the whole force to preserve the public peace, and the usual morning reports were dispensed with.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—At an early hour last evening a man was knocked down near Walnut and Dock streets, and robbed of a gold watch and $151 in money. Shortly afterwards, at Front and Union streets, another man was knocked down and relieved of a valuable gold watch. The matter was brought to the attention of Lieutenant Samuel Goday, of the Fifth Ward Police, who knowing that a lot of New York thieves and bounty-jumpers were in the city for election purposes, and were stopping at several disorderly houses in that locality, determined to make a simultaneous descent upon the whole lot, in order, if possible, to secure the villains who had committed the outrages complained of. Accordingly, about 12 o'clock a descent was made upon a house of bad repute, known as the New England House, in Dock street, near Spruce. About fifty persons were found on the premises.

They were all conveyed to the Central Station, and locked up for the night. The keeper was absent at the time. He had just left the house in quest of something to eat, and in consequence his arrest was not made at this time. The scene at the Station House was one of much excitement; some were cheering for McClellan, some were singing, and some were crying. The names of the party were as follows:—

James Howard, William Lewis, Thomas Watkins, John Regan, Charles Sanders, George Scott, John Howard, John Connelly, James Pollett, Henry Pollett, Pyles Eyre, P. Livingston, Thomas Deneen, Mary Pomeroy, Anna Hart, William Sehr, James Hague, James Dunbar, Benjamin F. Dunbar, Matt Briery, James Dowd, John Berk, Charles Bentley, William Burdett, Peter McDevitt, John Riley, Dennis McCann, Mary Brown, Olander Banning, Anna Welsh, Mary Brown, Anna Johnson, Mary Brown, Kate Snider, Kate Stine, Arthur Bradshaw.

Sergeant Broomall also made a descent on a cellar at Front and Pine streets, and twelve men were arrested and taken to the Central Station. These men are all believed to be bounty-jumpers.

The police also visited two more dens in the neighborhood of Dock and Spruce streets, and took into custody several other disorderly characters. The parties who were robbed were unable to identify the thieves. The whole party had a hearing this morning and were sent to prison.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.—The necessity of still greater accommodations for school purposes was shown yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of School Controllers. That body have prepared a memorial, to be sent to Councils at their next meeting, urging the passage of the loan bill for the erection of new schools, on the ground that a large portion of the buildings rented are utterly unfit for the purpose. In evidence whereof the Board state that schools are held in manufactories, shanties, basements of churches, partly under ground, in hose houses, engine houses, hook and ladder houses, and in all kinds of private dwellings. In one instance, a stable has been converted into a school-house; in another a rope-walk shed has been partitioned off into division rooms; in another case a school is dismissed on the occasion of hard rains, in consequence of the flooding of an adjacent creek; one school has a standing pool in the cellar two feet deep.

Many schools have no yards; many are crowded almost beyond human endurance. In one school 128 pupils are forced into a small room unable to accommodate half the number with due regard to comfort and health. In another school 300 pupils of five divisions are jammed into a room 27 by 57 feet. In one school 80 children occupy an attic. In another, 273 are crowded into a single room, over a gasfitter's shop. In all rented buildings, with very few exceptions, the ceilings are low, the rooms badly lighted, and are miserably ventilated; they are wretchedly heated in winter and oppressively hot in summer. It is indeed a rare thing to find a rented building suited either to health, comfort, or convenience. There are cases where children are seated on floors, on top of desks, and in [illegible]. The foregoing but faintly illustrates the utter unsuitableness of many of our schools, and we can procure no better accommodations in such buildings as we are compelled to keep the children of our citizens in for six hours per day; and with these insufficient accommodations, about 3099 children who have a right to be entered into our public schools are awaiting admission.

THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the Board of School Controllers held yesterday, a resolution was introduced, that the interests of the Girls' High School required there should be a change of Principal, and that the Principal of the same, Philip A. Cregar, be notified that his services are dispensed with from and after the 31st December. After a long discussion the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 15 to 8.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The workmen in the Joiners' Department of the Philadelphia Navy Yard have just had another increase of wages allotted them through the exertions of the master joiner, Daniel Petit. The wages now paid are $3·60 to first-class joiners, and $3·25 to the second-class. This is the second increase of wages effected in this department since Mr. Petit's appointment.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Alderman Beitler having refused to issue a certificate of appeal in a case before him, because the person taking the appeal would not pay for a stamp to put on it he was cited to appear before the Court of Common Pleas. After an argument, the Court decided that the Alderman did right, and dismissed the case.

FORFEITURE REMITTED.—The Secretary of the Treasury has remitted the forfeiture in the case of the steamer *Cyclops* and cargo captured in running out of the blockaded port of Charleston, on the ground that the vessel and cargo were the property of a loyal citizen of the South.

UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.—Last week 199 soldiers were admitted into the United States Hospitals in this department, making the whole number 10,862; 6735 were furloughed, and 75 returned to duty.

ORDINATION.—This morning at the Trinity Church, Southwark, the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Shinn were ordained to the priesthood. The sermon was delivered by the Rector, Rev. Daniel Washburne.

DEATH OF A MILITARY OFFICER.—The death of Captain F. H. Parker, of Company B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is reported at the Officers' Hospital.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of ready-made Clothing. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, and make to any retail, from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than is charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes and sorts of Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

UNDER THE "CONTINENTAL."
Under the "Continental."
Under the "Continental."
One Price Clothing.
One Price Clothing.
One Price Clothing.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.

THE "FLORENCE" not only combines all the desirable qualities in a Sewing Machine, but in addition to these every machine has one of Jessen's patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired; and to avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close application, and fatiguing care, so usual in operating Sewing Machines, every "Florence" is furnished with "Barnum's Self Sewer," which guides the work itself. Besides this, there is no other machine which executes so large a range of work. It does not require more thread on the under side than it does on the upper, and uses one spool of thread or silk with the greatest economy. With all these advantages, its price is no higher than that of single-stitch machines. Every "Florence" machine, moreover, is sold with a warranty, written if required, and unless perfect satisfaction is given the money is returned, and each machine is kept in perfect order one year free of charge. Obliging lady operators are sent to the houses of purchasers, to give instructions, when desired. We conclude, therefore, that in the purchase of Sewing Machines the "Florence" instrument, sold at No. 630 Chestnut street, has the first claim upon the attention of all who would display good taste and judgment in making their selections.

AS WE WERE passing up Arch street this morning we observed a new book establishment. As it is our province to notice everything new, we walked in, and were surprised to see our old friend Bancroft, formerly of Fourth street. The firm of Schermerhorn & Bancroft have been long known to the trade, and they have been obliged to open this new and commodious store only to meet the exigencies of their increased business. They are the only firm who supply schools throughout with all the furniture and paraphernalia requisite for a perfect system of education. They have now all the facilities required in their new store, No. 512 Arch street, also at their office in New York, No. 130 Grand street.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stood the test for twenty years. Millions of bottles sold every year. It is not a dye, and differs from all other preparations, as it contains the specific aliment which is the life of the hair. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky, and glossy. They cleanse the hair and impart to it a most delightful fragrance. Every Druggist sells them.

WE WERE yesterday shown several sets of massive Blank Books, made for the new National Banks, by William M. Christy; for beauty of workmanship they are unsurpassed, and we recommend those in want of good Account Books to visit the Store, No. 127 S. Third street, and examine them.

B. F. REIMER'S photograph gallery produces most artistic and natural pictures. See his Ivorytype cartes de visites, and life-size photographs in oil, made at No. 624 Arch street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, November 8.

The Stock Market is inactive this morning, but prices are steady. No second board will be held on account of the election. Government bonds are quiet, with sales of 5-20s at 103¾@103½, which is a decline; and 6s of 1881 at 105½.

New City 6s are selling at 102, and old do. at 100—an advance of ½.

In Railroad shares there is not much doing. Reading sold at 67½@67¾, which is an advance. Minehill at 60; North Pennsylvania at 32¼; Catawissa common at 18¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32½. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 85 for Lehigh Valley; 31 for Elmira preferred; 38¼ for Catawissa preferred; 61 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 19 for Long Island.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is no change to notice. Spruce and Pine sold at 34½; 69 was bid for Second and Third; 49½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 29 for Green and Coates, and 26 for Girard College.

Coal Oil shares are less active. Maple Shade sold at 40@42, a decline of 2; Densmore at 8½, an advance of ¼; Dalzell at 9¾; Philadelphia and Oil Creek at 2; and McClintock at 6¾.

There is more doing in Canal shares at about former rates, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation common at 32; Susquehanna Canal bonds at 59¼; and Delaware Division at 33½. 38½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 74 for Lehigh Navigation; 130 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue firm, but there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales. 139 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 60½ for Northern Liberties; 29 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 56 for Corn Exchange.

Gold is very dull this morning, and rather lower, opening at 247; advanced and sold at 247¾ at 10 o'clock; 249 at 11; fell off and sold at 247 at 12 M.

The New York Gold Room is closed for business to-day. All contracts falling due will be held over until Wednesday. Speculators and outside dealers are circulating all kinds of wild rumors to advance the price of gold and operate on the Presidential election.

The demand for money is limited, and there is very little doing. Loans on call are freely offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Prime paper is scarce and quoted at 8@10 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 8.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R...s30 67½	600 sh Union Pet..... 2½
40 sh do....... 67½	50 sh do..... b30 2¾
80 sh Ittinerd..... 2½	1000 sh Great Basin.... ¾
1000 sh do....... 2¾	100 sh McKheny Oil.. 6¾
100 sh do.......b30 2¾	100 sh do.......b30 6¾
300 sh Bull Creek..... 4¼	40 sh Pope Farm..... 1¾
20 sh do.......b5 4¼	200 sh do....... s10 1¾
200 sh Organic Oil.... 2	800 sh Keystone Oil.... 2½
80 sh Seneca Oil...... 3¼	200 sh do....... 2¾
300 sh Olmstead..... 3¼	100 sh Phil. & Oil Cr. 2
1000 sh Story Farm..... 3	30 sh Continental .b5 3¼
200 sh Noble & Del.... 8¾	200 sh Dunker....b10 1¾
200 sh Egbert Oil..... 5¼	100 sh do.......b5 1¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s over '70...100	100 sh Maple Sh..b30 [illegible]
$1200 City 6s, new.... 102	200 sh do.....s30 41
$2200 Sch N Bond... 94	200 sh do.....s30 42
$800 Sus. Can. bds.. 59¼	200 sh Dalzell...d.... 9¾
$1000 U S 5-20s......c 103¾	100 sh McClintock...... 6¾
$1000 do.......... 103½	400 sh Sch. Nav. com. 32
$5000 U. S. 6s, '81.... 105½	100 sh Del Div...... 33½
$1000 Reading bds '70..101¼	2 sh Minehill....... 60
119 sh Reading R.... 67¾	100 sh N Pa. R. R... 32¼
200 sh do.....b30 67¾	30 sh do........ 32½
200 sh do.....b5 67½	25 sh Catawissa R... 18¼
100 sh do.......c 67½	200 sh do.... b30 18¼
300 sh Big Mount.... 6¾	200 sh Phil. & Erie.. 32½
200 sh Ph & Oil Cr b5 2	30 sh Spruce & Pine.. 34½
200 sh Densmore.... 8½	8 sh Cam & Am....150
100 sh do.......... 8½	

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A. M..........247 12 M..........247
11 A. M..........249 1 P. M..........247

Market very dull.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal......	8½	8	Seneca Oil......	3¼	3½
Big Mountain Coal..	6	6¼	Organic Oil......	1	1 15-16
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	12	14	Howe's Eddy Oil..		1¾
Green M. Coal.....	5	5	Irving Oil........	7	7½
N. Carbondale....	2	3	Pope Farm Oil....		1¾
New Creek.......	1	1 1-16	Densmore.........	8	8¾
Feeder Dam Coal..	⅜	1	Dalzell Oil.......		9¾
Clinton Coal.....	¾	1	McElheny.........	6¼	6¾
Butler Coal......	12	14	Roberts Oil.......		2
Clearfield Coal...	10	12	Olmstead.........		3¼
Swatara..........	19	21	Noble & Delamater..	8¾	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The receipts of Flour and Grain [illegible] Wheat, 3000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 4100 bushels.

—The weekly average of the old Banks of the city of New York on the 5th of November, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit, of October 29:—

Increase in Loans........ [illegible]
Increase in Specie........ [illegible]
Increase in Circulation........ [illegible]
Increase in Undrawn Deposits........ [illegible]

Including the above, the Banks [illegible]

	Nov. 7, 1863.	Nov. 5, 1864.	Oct. 29, 1864.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchanges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, November 8.—As usual on election days, trade in all departments is comparatively [illegible]. Quercitron Bark [illegible] $[illegible] per ton. The stock of Cloverseed is light [illegible]. Timothy [illegible].

The Flour Market is [illegible] steady [illegible] extra at [illegible] 200 bbls [illegible] trade are [illegible] Rye Flour and Corn Meal [illegible].

The Wheat Market is devoid of activity, and there is scarcely any demand [illegible]. Pennsylvania [illegible] were offered [illegible] quote Rye at [illegible] $1·71 [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Whisky [illegible] $1·77@1·78 [illegible].

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Flour quiet; 5000 bbls. sold; [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]. Corn [illegible].

NEW YORK, November 8.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, [illegible]; Cumberland preferred, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; [illegible] One-year certificates, [illegible]; registered [illegible].

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The markets are dull, there being no business doing. Flour is quiet at $11·75. Groceries are firm. Whisky is [illegible] at $1·78.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, New York, W. J. Taylor & Co.
Brig Frontier, Hobbs, Ellis, Portland, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Fort Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Mason, Fortress Monroe, [illegible]

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Samuel Welsh, [illegible], from New Orleans, in ballast to Henry Simons.
[illegible]
Schr E. A. Sandford, [illegible]
[illegible] Mifflin, [illegible]
[illegible] Monroe, [illegible]

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, November 2, 1864.—Our friends in the different counties throughout the State are requested to telegraph the returns of the Presidential election at the earliest possible moment, addressed to "GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., Secretary Union League, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia."

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
WIEN FORNEY, }

THE BELL OF INDEPENDENCE.

Over eighty-eight years ago there pealed forth from the top of the old State House the deep-toned notes of the bell of freedom, "proclaiming liberty throughout the "land, and to all the inhabitants there-"of." *Then* its sounds struck the ears of a new born race of freemen; they echoed over our iron hills the God-inspired declaration, "that all men are born free and equal;" they told to astounded Europe that weakness and poverty were not fetters sufficiently strong to bind a nation determined to be free. Eighty-eight years have rolled by since that day, and the old bell has rained her metal throat in talking to her children. A native-born has succeeded her, one made out of American ore, by American hands, and with American tools; and to-day her voice is heard throughout our city, calling upon its inhabitants to fulfil the right for which their fathers bled—the right of representation. It commands the mechanic to leave his tools, the lawyer his desk, the editor his pen, and the merchant his store, and to vote for Union and Liberty.

Shall those tones which ring in our ears to-day foretell the downfall of this great Republic? Shall they say to the spirits of our forefathers who are hovering around us, that they have fought and bled in vain?

Shall their solemn tones portend the end of freedom through all the world, and shall they cast down the oppressed of Europe into deeper servitude? Or shall they announce the resurrection of the nation of freemen? Shall we say to our Revolutionary forefathers that the glorious edifice erected by them shall exist until eternity shall dissolve the creations of time? Shall the down-trodden of earth be revived, and a smile of joy vouchsafed them, when across the dark Atlantic shall come the tones of the old State House bell declaring that Liberty has been vindicated in the triumphant re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that America shall soon "proclaim liberty throughout the *world*, and to all the inhabitants thereof?"

In the hands of the American people is the power of choosing which shall be the result of to-day's election. If they vote and work for the Union ticket, we doubt not that LINCOLN and JOHNSON will be triumphantly elected. The majority of the loyal people of our land are in favor of such a decision of the question at issue, and if their whole strength will only be exerted the question is not one susceptible of argument. The Union ticket will succeed, the Union of States be restored, and a nation "renewed, regenerated, and disenthralled," will arise, whose power will extend over all the American Continent; or else a divided Republic will be presented to the scorn and insult of all the despotisms of Europe.

Such is the question which the old bell calls upon us to decide to-day. Can any intelligent man, whose boast is in his freedom, hesitate between the issues? The voice of Europe sounds across the waters; the scoffing laugh of aristocracy predicts, in defiant terms, the failure of free government; but with it comes the prayer of the plebeian, calling upon us for help and comfort. If we elect the candidate of the ROTHSCHILDS, the triumphant shout of a haughty nobility will drown the feeble cry of a people's despair. If we elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the joyful huzzas of millions of the laboring class of the Old World will shake the tottering thrones of monarchical despotism, and cause the hearts of tyrants in every land to tremble.

Desert not, O Americans! your brethren across the sea—prove true to your country, humanity, and yourselves. Do your duty and the blessings of posterity shall be yours; fail, and the curses of the oppressed and the taunt of the oppressor shall continually resound, and proclaiming your shame to all coming generations.

The work before us is good, is glorious. If we succeed, the bells throughout all our land shall chime cheerily on the morrow, and an answering melody shall come across the deep. We shall and will succeed, and have all posterity call us blessed.

UNION-LOVING CITIZENS!—If you have not voted for the cause of liberty and law, do so at once. Do not go home to your dinner and intend to vote after you have seen your family; something may prevent. Now is the proper time, you can command no other. If you do your duty, all will be well. If you fail, the reproach of wasted opportunities will forever be yours.

"AN IMPORTANT LETTER."

The Philadelphia *Age* of yesterday publishes a letter from Messrs. G. M. WHARTON, P. McCALL, and CHARLES J. BIDDLE, in reply to the work of Dr. GOODMAN on Slavery, which we reviewed a few weeks since. These gentlemen accuse the author of speaking of them in an unjust and ungentlemanly manner and make lengthy extracts from his work to sustain their charges. This is the whole contents of the "important" letter; and we would not have called the attention of our readers to it were it not for certain terms employed by these gentlemen in speaking of the Provost of the Pennsylvania University. They accuse him of referring to them in an ungentlemanly manner, and at the same time apply the following epithets to their opponent:—

"Reverend libeller,
"Calumniator,
"False, scandalous, malicious libeller,
"Maligner,
"Intolerant dogmatist."

After applying these terms to Dr. GOODWIN, they accuse him of speaking of them *disrespectfully*. The Doctor only expressed the views entertained by two-thirds of our citizens, and only published the true reasons for the action of these protestors against his revelations. They cannot injure the author, and will only rebound to the discredit of the writers themselves.

CAPTURE OF THE "FLORIDA."—Another glorious victory for our gallant tars! Again the "Banner of the Sea" has proved triumphant, and this time it floats proudly over the captured decks of its foes. The *Florida* is ours, and this notorious pirate no longer roams the seas, a terror to our commerce. Freemen, let the good news inspire you to-day. Resolve that while our soldiers on the land, and our sailors on the ocean, are conquering the Rebellion, you will lend them a helping hand at home—that you will crush at the ballot-box the cowards who would strike them in the back and humiliate their brave hearts by tendering submission to the Rebels in the very hour of victory.

LET EVERY MAN remember that every vote not cast to-day for LINCOLN and JOHNSON is a vote polled for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. The State of Massachusetts was twice decided by *one* vote. Let not Pennsylvania go Democratic for want of your aid. Fulfil your duty, and the Keystone State will elect the noble electoral ticket who are pledged for Union and Liberty.

PEACE MUST BE CONQUERED.

What we all want is a united country. And when we say that, we only mean that every truly loyal citizen desires to have the Rebellion put down. There should be no mistake on this point. There are many persons in the North, if not a whole party, who, under the pretense of being for the Union, are secretly against it; or at least are willing to give the Union up, rather than prosecute the present war to the final overthrow of the Rebellion by main force. They are for the Union if they can save it by conciliation, or any other means than military coercion. But when the question of war or peace is presented, they are confessedly disposed to accept peace at almost any price rather than go on with the war.

General McCLELLAN, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, says that "the one condition of peace is the Union." But he would better have interpreted and expressed the real meaning and purpose of his party, if he had said in his letter that peace is the one condition of ending the war, not excluding the dissolution of the Union and the independence of the Confederate States.

The truth is, that General McCLELLAN has put himself in a very equivocal position. He is neither a war man nor a peace man. He promises that the Rebels shall not be allowed to have their separate Government unless they win it by military conquest; and yet he suggests, or acquiesces in, a plan of pacification which probably cannot be made effective, except on the basis of a formal recognition by the national authority of the political independence of the seceded States.

The North is not prepared for such a solution of the difficulty; while the Rebel authorities plainly enunciate their determination not to give their assent to any settlement of our civil conflict that is not based on the independence of the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, a Senator in the Rebel Congress, has recently avowed a sincere wish for peace between the North and the South, and expresses his belief that that object may be attained through the success of the Democratic ticket at the present Presidential election. But it is a peace such as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and all the leaders of the Rebellion, have confessed their disposition to effect if possible—namely, a peace that shall involve the division of the country into two separate Confederacies at least. Mr. FOOTE even suggests a plan for accomplishing the proposed scheme. He wants two conventions, one representing the seceded States and the other the non-seceded States, with power respectively to settle the conditions on which a treaty may be concluded between the National Government and the Rebels as independent nations; and he further throws out the idea that, in order to avoid future wars, a joint commission, in the nature of the Amphyctionic Council of the Greeks, shall be created, *en permanence*, to consider and decide all questions and disputes arising between the adjacent Confederacies.

But some persons among us insist, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, furnished by the Southerners themselves, that if our people will only accomplish a change of administration at Washington, the Southern States would return to their allegiance to the Constitution, and re-establish the Union as it was before the Rebellion. And one of the facts on which they claim to build their hope of such a consummation is the following preamble and resolution of the Legislature of Alabama:—

"Whereas, At a recent convention held in the "city of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party "has declared its willingness, if successful, to "stop fighting and open negotiations with us on "the basis of the Federal Constitution as it is, "and the restoration of the Union under it. Now, "therefore,

"*Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened*, That we sincerely desire "peace. If the aforesaid party is successful we "are willing and ready to open negotiations for "peace on the basis indicated in the platform "adopted by said convention—our sister States "of this Confederacy being willing thereto."

Now it will be seen that the resolution, while expressing the willingness of the people of Alabama in a certain contingency to "open negotiation for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by the late Chicago Convention," concludes with a proviso which nullifies the whole proposition. In other words, the willingness of Alabama to make peace by returning to the Union is made to depend on the condition that all the other Rebel States shall concur with her in that measure. We need hardly say that such a qualification deprives the action of the Alabama Legislature of all practical value whatever, and that it plainly indicates a purpose at the South to trifle with the North on a question of the gravest import. In short, the Union will never be restored except by force of arms, and those in the loyal States who trust in any other means of saving the unity of the nation only delude themselves, and postpone the day of pacification.

A POLITICAL PHENOMENON.—The increase in the number of votes, according to the poll of 1860 and 1864, in the city of New York, amounts to the astounding number of nearly 36,000. What stronger proof can be adduced of the inexhaustible power of the North?

SIGNIFICANT.—In the State of Kansas, the scene of the earlier terrible contests with the slave power, there is no McCLELLAN electoral ticket in the field. The people are unanimous in the support of LINCOLN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The Hall of the Union League, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, was filled to excess last evening with a highly enthusiastic audience. Hon. William D. Kelley was introduced by the Chairman, Hon. Charles Gilpin, and spoke as follows:—

The world does move, ladies and gentlemen, and moves in the order of God's Providence. It moves towards the establishment of Christian freedom. (Great applause.) My friend, in introducing me, carries me back only eight years, but that has been sufficient to cause me to reflect on the "[illegible]" we have passed with almost locomotive speed." Why I remember in the canvass of 1856 the then police force of Philadelphia stood by while fires were lighted to consume the platform on which I was to speak. (Laughter.) Three experiences were necessary to us. It was proper that the American people in the exuberance of their own freedom should be taught how dangerous it was to meddle with that of other men. And when, in less than two years peace shall be re-established all over our land, it will be on the basis of universal freedom. (Great applause.)

I have really very little more to say. I feel that my work will be done when I call on these young men around me, as WELLINGTON called at Waterloo, "Up, Guards, and at them." (Applause.) For to-morrow comes victory, not to LINCOLN and JOHNSON, but to constitutional Christian freedom. (Cheers.) To-morrow we complete the great work our fathers began at Lexington. After to-morrow all Europe will know there is such a thing as American loyalty. (Great applause.)

After to-morrow the traitors, both North and South, will know that loyalty can be manifested as well to a free Government as to that of an Emperor, a Kaiser or a Czar. (Applause.) They will appreciate what loyalty to principle is, and I apprehend that twelve days hence Confederate stock in the [illegible] markets will manifest a very considerable decline. (Applause.)

The victory is already won. It only requires that it should be registered legally to-morrow, and to-morrow night by this time, the electric wires will flash to us the news that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been re-elected. And ere the sun of Wednesday rises, those same wires will have flashed the great news to the works before Petersburg, and the troops stationed at Atlanta. (Applause.)

I say after to-morrow the blue jackets that "rally round the Stars and Stripes" will be hoarse with cheering, (cheers), and LEE, DAVIS, HOOD and every other Son of Liberty and Knight of the Golden Circle will know that even if their friends of the North were sworn to release the Rebel prisoners, they have cowered before the Government. (Great applause.) And with that consciousness will begin the death-rattle of the Rebellion in the throat.

Mr. KELLEY continued, with force and beauty, to demonstrate the sympathy of loyal soldiers with loyal voters.

As I left my home this evening I heard a lisping, childish voice singing to her doll, and though her words apparently came from that humble work, "Mother Goose's Melodies," they seemed to be in striking unison with National American harmony, and I will repeat them:—

"There was a young man of Antietam,
Who knew if he followed, he'd beat them;
So he called for his spade,
And trues there he made.
This considerate young man of Antietam."

(Great laughter.)

[illegible] man was devoted to his church I was devoted to the Democratic party, and in youth I thought I was serving mankind when I served it. Even now I cannot speak lightly when I refer to the approaching inglorious end of that party. But their platform is not Democratic and they do not call it such. They speak of it as the *Chicago* platform. Why, when I picked up the paper containing that platform, it was so different from what a Democratic platform used to be, I thought that the adroit editor must have printed a series of resolutions such as he thought would naturally be put forth by such a nest of traitors. (Laughter.) It is true that I know many of the leading gentlemen in that Convention. I have had the honor of sitting three years in Congress with Mr. VOORHEES, and for two years with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I have even had the honor of breathing the same air as Mr. BEN WOOD and Mr. "Thernandiwad." But I hardly thought even they would adopt such a political standard. But it reminds me of a little story. (Laughter.)

Mr. KELLEY related several humorous anecdotes amidst shouts of laughter, and continued with all that force and eloquence that has secured for him his national reputation as an orator.

Stirring addresses were also delivered by Mr. GILPIN, and by Major WILLIAM McMICHAEL, United States Army. The gallant Major commenced by saying he was sure his audience would sympathize with him in having a speaker after such a veteran soldier of the country as Judge KELLEY. He did not know that he had the words to express his devotion to his country, but his heart was all right. If the questions now before the country were merely partisan, he would have left discussion to abler men. But we are fighting for the preservation of the Government, and it is the duty of every man to talk his best in behalf of his country. He spoke with force, and was vigorously applauded in conclusion.

The hall will be open to-night for the reception of returns.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—In the action of the 27th at Boydton Plank Road, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel PETER FRITZ, Jr., in the absence of Colonel BILES on important duty, was under fire from Rebel artillery, but by charging across an open plain, the brigade succeeded in dislodging the enemy, driving them back a distance of three miles. In this spirited and hotly contested engagement the following casualties occurred:—

Killed.—Corporal Davis Hannums, Co. B; Corp Joseph Brubaker, L; Corp Levi Frank, L; Private Samuel Fisher, L; Isaac Booth, C.

Wounded—Officers.—First Lieutenant Sylvester Bonsaffon, Jr., seriously, Aid to Brigadier-General De Trobriand, First Brigade, Third Division; First Lieutenant Levi Robins, I, seriously; Second Lieutenant Robert Potts, E, severe, right shoulder. Privates.—Jas Davis, A; Jesse Wilson, B, seriously; David McIntire, C; Michael Richie, C; Jas Kiscaden, C, severe; Sergt Jas Gorlock, D, severe; Corp Geo W Benedict, D, severe; First Sergt Thomas Madden, E, severe; Joseph Ferguson, F, severe; Andrew Patterson, E, severe; John E Burk, E, severe; Wm Rowan, G, severe; Frank Snyder, G, severe; Richard Vernon, H, severe; James Walsh, H, severe; Sergt John Terry, I, slight. All the following are severely wounded:—Corp John Kearney, I; Corp Peter Richie, K; John O'Brian, K; John F Brant, K; First Sergt J D Saltman, L; Henry Randabacker, L; Samuel Rob, L; Wm Weiss, L; James Thompson, L, slightly.

INTERESTING SERVICE.—On Sunday afternoon Calvary Presbyterian Church, in Locust street, above Fifteenth street, was filled with attentive hearers, among whom were a large number of children, to listen to the remarks of the Rev. H. H. JESSUP, of the Syria Mission. He also preached in the same Church in the evening, on which occasion he was assisted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. CALKINS, and the Rev. Dr. MARCH, of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church. In the evening his remarks were based on the Syrian Mission and the massacres of 1860 in that section. In alluding to massacres and civil wars, he spoke of our own internal strife, and expressed a heartfelt loyalty for our Government. He also declared that not a Christian in Syria sympathized with the Rebels of the North or South. Throughout the city prayers were offered for the success of the Union cause, and in several of the pulpits sermons adapted to this subject were preached.

SWINDLING TRANSACTION.—Last evening a soldier who had just arrived from City Point, named JOHN S. CLEVELAND, was met by a man of genteel appearance and address, at the Continental Hotel, who after conversing with him for some minutes, requested the soldier to let him have the loan of two hundred dollars for a half hour, for which he would give his check as security. The soldier complied with the request, and in return agreed to hold the check until his return. After waiting patiently for a long time, he concluded he had been swindled out of his money, and accordingly made his case known to the police, who at once escorted him to the Detective's office. The officers of that department immediately took the case in hand. The money was all in greenbacks, and was the hard earnings of the soldier while on the field of battle.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is gratifying to know that this venerable institution is thoroughly loyal. Every voter connected with it, including all the faculty, the janitor and several of the students, will cast his vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. This is worthy of an institution which was among the first to take a manly stand against Southern insolence, by expelling several Southern students in 1860, for an outrage upon a fellow student for anti-slavery sentiments.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—JOHNSON.—On the 2d instant, at Bristol, Pa., by the Rev. Geo. N. Maclaughlin, Mr. JOHN E. JOHNSON to Miss SELENA K. JOHNSON, daughter of Charles G. Johnson, Esq., all of Bristol, Pa.

RANKIN—SHIELDS.—November 6th, by the Rev. S. L. Kurtz, at the parsonage of Twelfth street Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 1312 Poplar street, Mr. JAMES L. RANKIN to Miss EMMA SHIELDS, all of this city.

DIED.

EVANS.—On Saturday morning, November 5th, EDWARD EVANS.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 712 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

EMMITT.—In York county, Pa., on 2d instant, JOHN EMMITT, in the 84th year of his age. Interment at [illegible], Chester, Pa. [Chester county papers please copy.]

HALL.—In Philadelphia, November 6th, THOMAS M. HALL, in the [illegible] year of his age.

MARTIEN.—On the morning of the 5th instant, ELLEN MARY, wife of James W. Martien.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] N. Sixth street, this (Tuesday) morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 6th instant, ANDREW MILLER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 804 S. Fourth street, below Catharine, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAY.—On the morning of the 5th inst., DAVID MAY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Market street, on Wednesday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

STACEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM STACEY, formerly of Bangor, Maine.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 220 S. Ninth street.

SEWELL.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE T. SEWELL, wife of Horatio Sewell, Jr., and daughter of the late Willy Ann Baxter.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 818 [illegible] street, above Frankford road, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Hanover Street Vault.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT MILFORD, DEL.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

MILFORD, Del., October [illegible], 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson—Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiries as to how and when the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Milford, Del., was robbed, I will briefly state to you the facts to the best of my knowledge. On Saturday, August 13, 1864, the Cashier, J. W. Adkins, Esq., and myself closed the bank at about 4 o'clock P. M., and did not enter the bank again until about 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, which was the 15th day of August.

The bank was entered by the burglars at the front door; at what time I can't say; I suppose on Sunday night, for the reason, some of the party was robbed the bank was about the hotel all day Sunday and Saturday night and could not have been in the bank any great length of time. The safe was one of L. LILLIE'S PATENT BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which cost the bank five hundred dollars about three years ago. The mode of entering the safe was by drilling a small hole near the keyhole into the lock, and filling the lock with powder and blowing the safe door off, causing to the bank the loss of $16,000, which caused stoppage of the bank and the derangement of our business matters very much. I have given to you the statements very brief, and I am in hopes you will excuse my brevity, but I have given to you the essential facts, I believe.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

W. N. W. DARSEY, President.

The Safe referred to above can be seen at EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE Store, at No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 13, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen:—We forward you this day our Salamander Safe, which we purchased from you a few years since, and which passed through the great fire resulting in the destruction of our town. It affords us great pleasure to inform you that our books, papers and money, in fact everything within the Safe, were, after opening it, found to be in a perfect state of preservation.

We forward you for exhibition a gum blanket which was in the Safe at the time of the fire, but, as you will perceive, bearing not the least mark of the great heat through which the Safe passed. From the fact of our store being located in Franklin Hall, the largest building in town, the condition of everything within the Safe exceeds our most sanguine expectation. You will please repair the Safe and forward it to us at your earliest convenience, as we are fully satisfied that no other make of Safe can be a better protection against fire.

Yours, respectfully,

MILLER & CROFT.

CHAMBERSBURG, October 16, 1864.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gentlemen:—I had one of your small sized Safes, No. 8, in my house when it was burned among many others in our town, by the Rebels, on July 30. It was exposed to a tremendous heat, but am happy to inform you that all its contents were saved, and in good condition. Being a very small Safe, and exposed so long to so great a heat, I can recommend your make to all wanting a good Safe.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN P. COLBERTSON.

More of the same good quality of FIRE-PROOF SAFES on hand and for sale at

EVANS & WATSON'S
Salamander Safe Store,
No. 16 S. Fourth street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and MARKET.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Streets.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs, only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!
STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

SUPERIOR
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM AND PASS BOOKS,
DIARIES FOR 1865,
CASH AND DEED BOOKS,
Cutlery, Gold Pens, and Pocket Books,
COPYING PRESSES AND PRESS STANDS,
POST OFFICE SCALES,
Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
11-5-stuth3t No. 127 S. THIRD STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 512 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE.—TWO OF those splendid houses, west of Broad, on Reed street, all modern conveniences. Only $3000 wanted. A rare investment. Apply at this office. Good trade will be taken. 11-4 6t*

WINDOW SHADES
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER.............Director

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1864,
Only night, most positively of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
GRAND OPERA BY MEYERBEER.

KARL FORMES, his first appearance since his return from Europe as Bertram the role in which he made his first appearance in London and America, esteemed one among his greatest assumptions.
FRANZ HIMMER, his first appearance as Robert.
THEODORE HABELMAN, second appearance as Rembaud.
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER, her first appearance as Alicia in which she has this season made an enthusiastic success in New York and Boston.
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN, second appearance as Princess.
Miss THERESA WOOD, her first appearance as Elena.
The remaining cast by Company.
ROBERT is rendered entire by the Grand German Opera Company. Upon its first presentation in New York and Boston thousands were unable to obtain access to the Academies of Music.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864,
Only Night, most positively, of Gounod's Grand Opera,
FAUST.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1864,
Only time, most positively, of Von Weber's Grand Opera,
DER FREISCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864,
Only time, most positively, of Halevy's Grand Opera,
THE JEWESS.
With its grand cast. It will be impossible to repeat this very favorite Opera, which upon two occasions during the New York season was witnessed by the LARGEST ASSEMBLAGE ever congregated at Opera in the entire world.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Secured Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle or Balcony............$1·50
Admission to the above places............1·00
Family Circle............50
Amphitheatre............25

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 8 o'clock.
Seats may be secured for any night of the Opera Season, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

GRAND MATINEE, Saturday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE),
Who will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1864,
FOR THE WINTER SEASON
ON WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
The MANAGERESS is determined to make the entire Winter Exhibition remarkable in equestrian history, as grouping together a grand bouquet of talent never excelled in the profession in any part of the world.
ADMITTANCE.
First Tier............50 cents
Second Tier............25 cents
Private Boxes, from............$3 to $5 each
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Evening performance commencing at 8 o'clock. See distributing bills.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
First time in this city, in a new and thrilling romantic play, in 5 acts by John Oxenford, styled
THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; OR, THE JEWESS OF MADRID.
To conclude with the farce of SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY EVENING, November 7, doors open at ¾ of 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Saturday Afternoon, ELEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be produced THE FORTY THIEVES

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8,
Will be presented for the last time,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; Or, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS!
Jonathan Roseblade............McKEAN BUCHANAN
Martha Roseblade............Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Supported by the principal members of the Company.
On Wednesday, first time of a new Prize Tragedy, entitled THE PLEBIAN DAUGHTER; Or, A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8,
The performance will commence with
ALL HALLOW EVE.
After which,
LATEST FROM NEW YORK.
To conclude with the Farce of
JONES' BABY.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
HARRIET PURDON vs. JOHN L. WILSON.
Vend. ex., June T, 1864, No. 139.

The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street 48 feet 9 inches to an alley 2 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 134 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

11-8-10t E. H. THORP, Auditor.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be; in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. (P. L. 263.)

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for redeeming the principal thereof, [illegible] the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans of the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specially pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the Works, plant, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already entrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out improvements [illegible] to them by Ordinances of Councils and to increase, extend, locate, and improve to the most economical advantage the pipes, mains, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens of Philadelphia, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary [illegible] said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION.
Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

LATEST.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.
"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."
BONNETS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $4000 to $5000, in a sure and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10 5

NOTICE.—STEAMBOAT TRENTON.—Trips Resumed.—On and after [illegible], November 2, 1864 the Steamboat TRENTON will resume her regular trips daily (Sundays excepted). Leave Bristol at 7 1/2, Burlington at 7 25, and Tacony at 8 27 A. M., for Philadelphia. Second trip down will leave Bristol at 11 40, Burlington at 11 52 A. M., and Tacony at 12 45 P. M. Returning will leave Walnut Street Wharf at 9½ A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Trenton Way Line (Quinton, conductor) will leave Trenton at 7 45 A. M. and take the boat at Tacony. Returning will leave Walnut street Wharf at 2½ P. M., and take the cars at Tacony for Trenton and intermediate stations.

11-8-6t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-1t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL S. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3 10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8 20 down, and the 3¾ and 5¾ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M.; 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35, 11 05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7 50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35, 11 05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8 05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7 30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
At 8 35 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 10 15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3 15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6 [illegible] P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.
At 4 15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
At 5 15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6 30 A. M., 12 15 noon, and 5 45 P. M.
Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 5 30 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 10 A. M.
Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M. and 1 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
5-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 10, 1864.
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 8 30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8 05 A. M., 12 M., 3 30 and 11 P. M.
Chester at 8 00, 8 05, 11 15 A. M., 1 20, 2 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 11 00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4 30 (Mondays excepted), 8 05, 11 15 A. M., 1 20, 2 30, 4 30, 5 30, 10 30 and 11 00 P. M.
New Castle at 8 05 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.
Dover at 8 05 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Milford at 8 05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8 05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 8 45, 9 40 A. M. (Express), 1 10, 5 05 and 10 25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1 48, 7 15, 8 15 A. M. 12 24, 1 00, 1 45, 5 30, 6 03, 7 30 and 9 30 P. M.
Salisbury at 11 55 A. M.
Milford at 2 30 P. M.
Dover at 6 00 A. M., and 5 05 P. M.
New Castle at 8 30 A. M., and 6 00 P. M.
Chester at 2 15, 7 45, 8 45 A. M., 1 00, 2 45, 5 10, 6 40, 7 20, 9 40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10 25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 8 49 A. M., 2 03 and 11 30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 05, 9 25 A. M., 3 40 and 11 46 P. M.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 6 00 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4 30 A. M., 10 30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4 30 A. M., 10 30, [illegible]
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1 48 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Only at 10 50 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!
S. E. M. Co.
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,
(Opposite the Masonic Hall).
This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many new and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.
Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically [illegible]
THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.
FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.
The public are invited to examine this machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.
Families' Wives and Widows furnished with a Machine on accommodating terms. 10 29 stuth1m

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-22 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,
Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish
A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,
SUITABLE FOR
DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,
WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GRAND EXCURSION
OF THE
Consumers' Mutual Coal Company
TO THEIR MINES,

Which was POSTPONED last Friday on account of the inclemency of the weather, will POSITIVELY take place

THURSDAY NEXT, 10th INST.,

Starting at EIGHT o'clock A. M. instead of the former hour SEVEN, from the Depot of the Reading Railroad Company, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

RETURNING THE SAME DAY.

Stockholders, and others intending to become so, who wish to join in this delightful Excursion, would do well to obtain their tickets

TO-MORROW,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

No. 51 S. SIXTH STREET, Second Story.

The Committee of Arrangement will be in attendance early on Thursday morning to deliver tickets to those who have not previously obtained them.

Single Tickets for the round trip, including Refreshments, $3. For a Lady and Gentleman $4. 11-8-2t

NOTICE.—GILFILLAN OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.—The Office of the Company is now located at No. 409 WALNUT Street.

J. C. FRYER,
11-3-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

TO THE UNION VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the
MERCANTILE UNION CLUB,
held on November 1, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Club will present to the ward giving the largest increased pro rata vote for the Union Electoral Ticket, compared with the October vote, the
SPLENDID TRANSPARENCY
carried by the Club in the procession, October 8, representing "Our Flag supported and defended by the Army and Navy."

Resolved, That Marshal JAMES D. KEYSER be empowered to carry the above resolution into effect.

C. J. HOFFMAN, President.
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary. 11-7 2t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after 15th inst.

Powers of attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11-1-1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CALDWELL OIL COMPANY, rear of No. 218½ WALNUT Street, second story.

Certificates of Stock of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be issued upon presentation of receipts at the office of the Company, on and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

CHARLES M. SITES,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1864. 11-5-3t

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—Dividend Notice.—The Directors of the above Company have declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., at their Office, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT Street, below Third.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. 11-1-10t

NOTICE.
BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Persons holding receipts are requested to call at No. 119 CHESNUT Street and receive certificates for same.

J. C. FRYER,
11-2-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 5, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY BUMM,
11-4 City Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4 1864.

Until further notice the following bounties will be paid to men duly enlisted, and on and after this date mustered into the military or naval service of the United States and credited to any Ward or District of Philadelphia:—

For twelve months' recruits, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For two years' recruits, three hundred dollars.
For three years' recruits, three hundred and fifty dollars.
And to enrolled citizens, who furnish in advance of draft—
For one year's substitutes, one hundred dollars.
For two years' substitutes, two hundred dollars.
For three years' substitutes, three hundred dollars.

11 5-6t R. P. KING, President.

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.
RECRUITING OFFICE,
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

Recruits wanted for this celebrated Regiment of Major-General Sheridan's command.

The long experience of the Officers, and the splendid reputation earned by the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the field, render this a most desirable Regiment for Veterans of Cavalry or Infantry desiring to re-enlist.

ALL GOVERNMENT AND CITY BOUNTIES PAID.
Apply to
Major CHARLES L. LEIPER,
10-27 12t* No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps able-bodied men to perform the duty of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au1-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition. No other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-5

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

NOW, FREEMEN!

From the Tribune.

By your love of liberty and hate of wrong and oppression—

By your love of your country and detestation of those who would disrupt and destroy her—

By your recollection of the insults and indignities heaped on our loyal fellow-citizens through the long series of unprovoked, stinging, unresisted Rebel insults and outrages that culminated in the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter—

By your reverent, grateful affection and admiration for your brethren who have nobly died to avenge those insults and prevent the partition of your native land—

By your detestation of the assassins of Fort Pillow, and the more deliberate, cold-blooded murder of thousands of your compatriots in the Rebel prison-camps at Andersonville and elsewhere—

By your faith in humanity, in justice, in God—We adjure you to do your very utmost for the Union cause and candidates TO-DAY!

THE MOMENTOUS DAY.

From the Times.

The day has come—the day of fate. Before this morning's sun sets, the destinies of this republic, so far as depends on human agency, are to be settled for weal or for woe. An inevitable choice is this day to be made by the American people, between a policy carrying salvation or a policy carrying ruin to the nation. On the one hand is war, tremendous and terrible, yet ushering in at the end every national security and glory. On the other is the mocking shadow of a peace, tempting us to quit these sacrifices, and sink again into indulgence, and yet sure to rob us of our birthright, and to entail upon our children a dissevered Union and ceaseless strife.

As the popular decision of this day is rendered in favor of the principles declared at Baltimore, or the principles declared at Chicago, so must either this or that consequence follow. The two men for whom the votes are to be cast are nothing in the presence of this mighty issue. Whatever their respective merits or faults, and however legitimately these, in ordinary times, might determine which of the two should be accepted and which rejected, such personal considerations are but as the dust in the balance when policies of such dread import are to be weighed.

The Union party has no reason to shrink from any comparison of the candidates. But such comparing is, after all, very much like debating the qualifications of ship commanders, one of whom would have to do with the ship on the broad high seas, under the fierce gale; the other with the ship already launched into the resistless sweep of a Niagara, or sliding down into the relentless vortex of the Maelstrom. George B McClellan might be all that his most extravagant admirers claim him to be, and a thousand times beyond, and yet he would be as helpless as an infant to stay the destruction of the Union in the line of policy marked out for him by his party at Chicago.

It is not within the power of mortal man to abandon the war at this stage, and make terms with the Rebellion that will not involve the wreck of all that constitutes us a nation. Every man that casts his vote to-day should keep his eyes on this mighty fact. His choice is to be made, not between persons but between policies. The sovereign question is whether this Rebellion, which is assailing the life of the Union, is to be dealt with on the principle of maintaining the national authority, or on the principle of surrendering it—in other words, whether we are to have stability through the ascendancy of law, or subversion through the triumph of lawlessness.

We are making the decision not for ourselves simply. We are settling the lot of the generations that shall come after us. If the people err,

> The child will rue, that is unborn,
> The voting of this day.

It is a most appalling to reflect that such stupendous interests, stretching far into the coming years, must depend upon our faithfulness or unfaithfulness, our discretion or indiscretion, within the next ten hours. Could the consequences of our doings this day be realized in all their full scope, the universal feeling would be that finite hands are not fit for such measureless trusts, and the universal impulse would be to look for some miraculous direction from Heaven.

But no such direction is needed if we will but faithfully exercise the attributes of our nature that come from Heaven—our reason and conscience. It is the faith that the majority of the American people will do so, which gives this day its bright promise as a day that will be forever memorable for the reaffirmation and reconsecration of the great principles which alone make a free government possible among men.

THE DAYS ARE SHORT!

From the Tribune.

Night will doubtless fall on many who will have fully purposed to vote, but who will have allowed business, or pleasure, or an indisposition to stand for an hour or more in a crowd, to keep them from the polls till afternoon, when the crowd will have become dense and more excited, and they will be unable to vote at all. Thousands may thus lose the inestimable privilege of casting a freeman's ballot.

But no one who goes to the poll of his district early this morning, and there claims his place in the line of voters approaching the ballot box, will lose that privilege. He may have to wait two hours—possibly three—but he will certainly be able to deposit his vote.

Readers! we exhort you to be among those who go early to the poll this morning. There patiently, earnestly, inoffensively await your turn to vote. That is the first duty of the day; afterwards, do whatever you can to swell the poll of legal votes for the Union ticket. But let nothing deter you from going early to the poll of your district, and there patiently await the opportunity of depositing your ballot.

Scenery in Algeria.

I think the colors of this new land affected me most. Yet there were no gorgeous sunsets, such as in our England, to crown earthly vapors with unearthly glory. The sky was too close for those. The hills lying immediately behind us prevented our seeing the actual sunset, whereof the only noticeable sign in middle night be a pale, pink vapor, in the centre of which might sparkle one diamond star. Nor was there any common grass—no fields with thick carpets of grass, wherein even the foot has its own sensuous joy, and whereon you may cast yourself down in silence when the love of the earth becomes too strong for happiness. Only once did the feeling of earth's loveliness enter my soul. It was an early spring night. A heavy dew falls at sundown, but after that it is often warm and dry.

We had just left the house of some Scotch friends, who, like ourselves, had spent the winter there, and who long ere this had become dear to us. It was a night of stars. Venus was going down in the west in a triumph of glory, flashing red, and green, and blue, like a sea beacon, through the refracting strata of the lower atmosphere. The whole night-vault was filled with the roarings of the waves which a wind, since dead, had aroused, and driven landward to rave on the rocky shore. And suddenly to my soul came a scent of earth, of damp spring earth, an odor well known from childhood, which calls up thoughts of love and the grave, and mingles with either kind, for they are not far apart. Then I recognized the common mother—knew that England and Africa were of the same earth, and rejoiced that she bore me.—*Good Words.*

EDITORIAL SORROWS.—Be an editor; let the devil be waiting for copy; sit down to write an article, and get a few sentences done. Then let an acquaintance drop in and begin to tell you stories and gossip of the town; and let him sit, and sit, and sit. That is the quickest way we can think of to go raving, distracted, mad.

THE INDIAN WAR.—A very lengthy report of General Sully of his Northwest Indian campaign is just published. He says he is perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route. He reports that all the country in the vicinity of the Little Missouri river is broken, and forms excellent protection in every part for small bodies of Indians to torment an emigrant train, and there is certainly no safety in traveling over it until the Indians are exterminated. The Santees on the Missouri river are almost starving, and want to give themselves up.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

FATAL SHOOTING AT TERRE HAUTE.—On Saturday evening Captain Kinman, who formerly was proprietor of the Buntin House, at Terre Haute, shot and instantly killed a man named Dorr. Dorr accused Kinman of being too intimate with his (Dorr's) wife, and stated publicly that he would shoot Kinman on sight. He went to the hotel while Kinman was at supper, stationed himself at the dining-room door, pistol in hand, to await Kinman's coming out. Kinman was notified of the fact, and as he approached Dorr he drew his pistol and shot him dead. Kinman was arrested, tried, and acquitted.

The Recent Democratic Procession at Trenton.

While a Democratic torchlight procession in Trenton, on Friday night, was crossing the track of the New York and Philadelphia railroad, the Washington through express train came along, running into a wagon containing a number of ladies. Several of the ladies were considerably injured. The procession immediately broke up, and the men belonging to it made an attack upon the engineer and railroad flagman, the particulars of which are thus stated by the Trenton *Gazette*:—

As soon as the nature of the accident was known by the crowd, a rush was made for the engineer and fireman of the train, who were fortunate enough to make their escape. After pelting the engine and some of the cars with stones, the excited crowd assaulted Mr. Tice, the signal man, who was as blameless in this matter as was any man in the town. Mr. Tice fled to his house and shut the door, but the infuriated crowd followed him, burst into his house, and beat him to death with clubs. Mrs. Tice and Mr. Tice's daughters pleaded with the mob for the life of their husband and father, but in vain. One ruffian snatched a tea-kettle from the stove and threw it with all his force at Mrs. Tice, but it fortunately missed her. The daughters made their escape to the back part of the house, but Mrs. Tice remained in the house, and saw her husband murdered. We understood on Saturday that she had become a raving maniac from the effects of this outrage.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The adaptation of *Don Juan d'Autriche*, called the *Monastery of St. Just*, was given last night at this theatre for the first time in this city. The play has been greatly altered from the original, scarcely—except in having a decided catastrophe, which the French play has not—to its advantage. The audiences too, of our theatres, though as some one has said, "they are making history," are not especially familiar with the history of the past. The "Emperor Charles V," "Francis I," "Juan of Austria," and "Philip II," are not, to the greater part of the public, old friends, with the events of whose lives it is familiar, but new ones, who can only interest it from mere events of the play before them.

For our general public any other names might be given. The great names of the *dramatis personæ* call up no associations consequently this pleasing drama rests on its own merits. Last night the indisposition of Miss Germon gave us the play under most favorable circumstances, for Mrs. Bowers undertook her part, so that we had our favorite star in the three acts; otherwise Mrs. Bowers would have been but in the first and last. Only in the last act has Mrs. Bowers an opportunity for that deep, impassioned, yet natural acting in which she is so great, but here she was most impressive, and roused the audience to enthusiasm. As the little monk in anticipation, "Peblo," Mrs. Bowers was charming, full of archness, spirit, and childishness. It is almost a pity she cannot retain the part.

"Don Juan of Austria," the greatest captain of the day, reduced to a mere walking gentleman, was played by a new addition to the company, Mr. J. C. McCollom, an average actor, not especially particular in his pronunciation, and wearing the Hidalgo's dress with anything but Spanish grace and dignity. The part of "Philip II" was infinitely beyond Mr. Flood's abilities. Mrs. Chapman's was a male part, which she did well, and dressed with great correctness; hers was the most characteristic costume in the play. Mr. Mordaunt's "Charles V" was a fine delineation. The endless discontent of the monk, the aspiring spirit of the ambitious prince, smouldering beneath the monk's robe, were excellently portrayed. The touches of feeling were given with great effect, while the dignity and overwhelming return to action and power were true, without exaggeration. The play will be repeated to-night.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the last night of the popular domestic piece, *Waiting for the Verdict*. Mr. and Miss Buchanan in their fine parts of "Jonathan" and "Martha Roseblade."

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in favorite pieces to crowded houses.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.
11-5-3t Above Willow.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
FIRST-CLASS
MILLINERY GOODS,
REAL LACES, &c. &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES 11-1m

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
ALL SIZES, MAKES, AND GRADES,
At the lowest price.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.
11-5-3t Above Willow.

MOURNING GOODS.
The attention of buyers is respectfully called to my LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED assortment,
CONSISTING OF
De Laines, Single and Double Width,
Second Mourning De Laines,
Merinoes,
Cashmeres,
Epinglines,
Empress Cloths,
Parissiennes,
Tamises,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, Queen's Cloth, &c. &c.
8-4 THIBET MERINO FOR SHAWLS, very cheap.
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also an elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS.
PERKINS.
11-2-8t No. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, AT $5.50.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
11-5-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—[illegible]
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, [illegible] Gents' Neckties, in great variety, [illegible]

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have never yet been put in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
8-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,
CHOICE STYLES,
NOW OPEN
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.
11-5-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.
CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.
Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Mousselines, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c., also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 20 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores
L. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
7-26-?m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK DISPLAY.
Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments
FOR LADIES
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11-2-8t

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.
A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8 50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at
McELROY'S,
11-2-3w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.
N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Circulars at this Establishment.
9-21-tuths3m S. WELSH & CO.

HENRY PARKER.
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The best stock at this Establishment.
WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-3-tuths3m

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 513 CHESNUT Street,
10-1-6m Opposite State House.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first class Assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These stocks were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 535 N. SECOND STREET, above BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-3-1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.
E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,
E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treas'y Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,
Attorneys
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 808 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.
Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.
Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.
COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.
$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-2-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT
HEATER,
WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT
THAN
ANY FURNACE IN USE.
COOKING RANGES
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS,
REGISTERS
AND
VENTILATORS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9-29-tuths3m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning Investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10-15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-5 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-27-6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [2-14

GOLD AND SILVER,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
BY
MICHAEL JACOBS,
10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
sal-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe6-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-3m [illegible] THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE.—THE FOLLOWING UNCLAIMED Articles, left in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1020 MARKET Street, on THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.
THOMAS A. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

No.	
1.	Knapsack and contents.
2.	Box and contents.
3.	do do
4.	Bundle containing a bed.
5.	do do bedding.
6.	Box and contents.
7.	Knapsack and contents.
8.	Bag and contents.
9.	Box marked Th. Y. C. Webb, Waynesburg, Greene co., Pa.
10.	1 Bag.
11.	1 Box marked Benj. Stockman, Tyrone, Pa.
12.	Red Chest, marked A. Heston.
13.	1 Box marked Bridgeport, Illinois.
14.	1 Trunk, no mark.
15.	1 Box, do
16.	1 Chest, do
17.	1 Box, Emigrant check, New York to Harrisburg, No. 1164.
18.	1 Box and six Books, no mark.
19.	1 Box, marked D. B. F.
20.	Knapsack, no mark.
21.	Small Box, do
22.	Large Box, marked Clarion co.
23.	Chest, no mark.
24.	Red Chest, no mark.
25.	Black Trunk, do
26.	do do
27.	Black Trunk, Emigrant check, New York to Pittsburg, 1150.
28.	Small Box, marked Emma Kobber, Washington, D. C.
29.	Small Box, no mark.
30.	do do
31.	Yellow Trunk, do
32.	Box, do
33.	Black Trunk, Emigrant check, New York to Pittsburg, 1227.
34.	Box, marked Lydia Goyre, Serva, Illinois.
35.	Box & Trunk, no mark.
36.	Black Trunk, marked J. S. Baie, Brouigsville, Lehigh county, Pa.
37.	Small Trunk, no mark.
38.	Small Trunk, marked J. J. McCullough, Centreville, Cumberland county, Pa.
39.	Small Black Trunk, no mark.
40.	Large Yellow Trunk, do
41.	Small Hair Trunk, do
42.	Free Leather Trunk, check 793, marked C. C. Talbot.
43.	1 Box, marked J. H. Myers, Spruce creek, Hunt county, Pa.
44.	1 Green Chest, marked M. N.
45.	small Black Trunk, no mark.
46.	Knapsack do
47.	Box, marked George H. City
48.	Black Valise, no mark.
49.	Bundle containing a Bed.
50.	Bag.
51.	Hammock and Bed.
52.	Cloth, marked H. S. Royer.
53.	1 Hammock.
54.	Sailor's Bag.
55.	22 Umbrellas.
56.	17 Parasols.
57.	17 Canes.
58.	Box and Sundries.
59.	Oil Cloth Bag.
60.	do do
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101.	do do
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103.	do do
104.	do do
105.	do do
106.	do do
107.	do do
108.	do do
109.	do do check 5397.
110.	do do do 4317.
111.	do do do 3175.
112.	do do do 4971.
113.	do do marked J. & Lafayette Ins.
114.	1 Satchel marked Thomas J. Powell.
115.	Oil cloth Bag.
116.	Carpet Bag, J. B. Connart.
117.	do do
118.	do do
119.	do do
120.	do do
121.	do do
122.	do do
123.	do do
124.	do do
125.	do do
126.	do do
127.	do do
128.	do do
129.	do do
130.	do do
131.	do do
132.	do do
133.	do do
134.	Leather Valise, marked T. Z.
135.	do do
136.	do do marked G. B. Walbridge, Wis., No. 3737.
137.	Leather Valise, marked J. E. Lasher, Columbus, Ohio.
138.	Carpet Bag.
139.	Ladies' Hat Box, check 5318.
140.	Black Trunk.
141.	do do, check 6449.
142.	Green do, check 6941.
143.	Canvas-covered Trunk, check 4977.
144.	Black Trunk do 6491.
145.	Wooden Trunk.
146.	Black Trunk, check 4963.
147.	Red Chest.
148.	Black Trunk.
149.	1 Box, marked Captain Gust. S. Brown, care E. Middleton, City Hall, Washington, D. C.
150.	Tub and Canteens.
151.	Canvas Bag.
152.	do do
153.	do do
154.	Knapsack.
155.	do
156.	do
157.	do
158.	do
159.	do
160.	do
161.	Bundle containing 19 Shawls.
162.	Basket, Hat, &c.
163.	Camp Chair.
164.	Quilt.
165.	Bundle Clothing, check 4979.
166.	Oil Cloth Bag.
167.	Black Valise.
168.	Lot Hoop-Skirts.
169.	27 Coats.
170.	26 Soldiers' Coats and 8 Blouses.
171.	5 pairs Soldiers' Pants.
172.	4 Gum Blankets.
173.	8 Wool Blankets.

11-1-tuth

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' Stores, Ambulances, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, situated on the square between E and F and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, November 11, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—
Axes, Carpenters' Tools, Brushes, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Stoves, Saws, Shovels, Picks, Pauling, Halters, Scrap Leather, Portable Forges, Knives, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.
ALSO,
Will be sold at foot of Nineteenth street, near Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, immediately after the completion of the sale above referred to, a number of Ambulances, Carts, Medical Wagons, Metallic Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from the date of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-29-11t Depot of Washington.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 206 N. NINTH STREET.
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
s10-5m

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
s10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 5, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the city of New York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs, until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November instant, for furnishing the following named articles, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:—

CLASS No. 1.
MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY GOODS.
1,500 pairs 3 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
[illegible] pairs 2½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
[illegible] pairs 2 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
250 pairs 1½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
200 pairs 1 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
200 pairs 3 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds
200 pairs 1½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds
200 pairs 3 pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
250 pairs 3 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
250 pairs 3 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
1,500 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
1,500 do do do Green Cloth.
1,500 do do do Black Cloth.
1,500 do Gray List Blue Cloth.
1,700 do Saved List Green Cloth.
2,000 do do do Blue Cloth.
2,000 do do do Scarlet Cloth.
100 dozen 8-4 Wool Shawls.
100 do 6-4 do
1,000 pounds Linen Thread (No. 15.)
1,000 do Cotton Thread.
50 gross Worsted Gartering.
25,000 yards Calico.
20,000 do Merrimac.
10,000 do Turkey Red.
10,000 do Blue Denims.
10,000 do Cottonades.
15,000 do Brown Drilling.
10,000 do Bed Ticking.
1,500 do Satinets.
2,000 do Kentucky Jeans.
10,000 do Osnaburgs.
25,000 do Unbleached Domestic Sheeting.
1,500 do Bleached do do
3,000 do Checks, Stripes, and Plaids.
3,000 do Flannels, assorted.
3,000 do Plaid Linseys.
1,000 pounds Brown Gilling Twine.
500 do Cotton Maitre.
2,000 Flannel Shirts.
2,000 Calico Shirts.
200 dozen Plaid Madras Handkerchiefs.
100 do Printed Cotton do

CLASS NO. 2.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
200 Frock Coats, Indigo Blue Broadcloth.
200 Pants, do do
200 Vests, do do
200 Blue Satinet Frock Coats.
250 do Pants.
250 do Vests.
100 Steel-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
100 do do Pants.
200 Cadet mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
200 do do Pants.
200 do do Vests.

CLASS NO. 3.
HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
1,500 pounds Brass Kettles.
100 nests Japanned Kettles.
100 Camp Kettles.
50 dozen 2 quart Tin Pans.
50 do 4 do
125 do Tin Cups.
50 do Squaw Awls.
100 do Fish Hooks.
200 do Fish Lines.
100 do Coarse Tooth Combs.
50 do Fine Tooth Combs.
25 do Scissors.
25 do Shears.
50 do Weeding Hoes.
2 do Grubbing Hoes.
75 do Hand-Saw Files.
1,000 Frying Pans.
50 dozen Basting Spoons.
100 do Iron Table Spoons.
50 do Axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ lbs. each.
25 do Half Axes, Handled, to weigh 2½ lbs.
10 do Zinc Mirrors.
10 do Spades, Ames No. 2.
10 do Shovels, Ames No. 2.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received, on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, at the prices proposed, and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department, and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles; the proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:—"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated November 5, 1864, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for), deliverable in the city of New York by the 1st day of March next, or at such time or times during the year 1865, as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words 'in whole or in part') if more than one class is proposed for I, (or we) will within twenty days thereafter execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney:—"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them), according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian Goods, dated November 5, 1864; and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney.

No proposal will be considered which does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

W. P. DOLE,
11-8-tuthst Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 1103 GIRARD STREET, November 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 10th instant, for the erection and completion of additional Quarters and Storehouse at Cadwalader Barracks, according to plans and specifications now at the office of John McArthur, Esq., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street.
Proposals will state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the blanks furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11-7-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Green street, from the sewer on Twenty-fourth street to Twenty-second street; to be circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, with necessary inlets for the proper surface drainage, in accordance with a plan and specification to be prepared by the Department of Surveys; and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer.
Each bid will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as authorized by ordinance of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.
All bidders may be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute a contract, or consider his bid withdrawn.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
11-4-tu[illegible] Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 4, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of November inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 100,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. [illegible]

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, Nos. [illegible] CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] PA.—[illegible] the current patrons and friends [illegible] liberal encouragement [illegible] and the every endeavor to [illegible] the patrons of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

THE SONG OF AUTUMN.

I have painted the woods, I have kindled the sky,
I have brightened the hills with a glance of mine eye;
I have scattered the fruits, I have gathered the corn,
And now from the earth must her verdure be torn.
 Ye lingering flowers, ye leaves of the spray,
 I summon ye all—away! away!

No more from the depths of the grove may be heard
The joy-burdened song of its fluttering bird,
I have passed o'er the branches that shelter him there,
And their quivering drapery is shaken to air.
 Ye lingering flowers, ye leaves of the spray,
 I summon ye all—away! away!

Plead not the days are yet sunny and long,
That your hues are still brightening, your fibres still strong;
To vigor and beauty relentless am I—
There is nothing too young or too lovely to die.
 Ye lingering flowers, ye leaves of the spray,
 I summon ye all—away! away!

And I call on the winds that repose in the north;
To send their wild voices in unison forth;
Let the harp of the tempest be dolefully strung—
There's a wail to be made, there's a dirge to be sung;
 For the lingering flowers, the leaves of the spray,
 They are doomed—they are dying—away! away!

American Artists Abroad.

The London *Times* gives an interesting notice of the statuary lately purchased by the British Museum from the gallery of the Farnese Palace, in Rome, owned by the ex-King of Naples. The ex-King has resided in Rome since his deposition, and probably consents to this sacrifice of art treasures through pecuniary necessities. We were previously aware that our countryman, Mr. William W. Story, had interested himself in effecting this negotiation, but are glad to copy the following complimentary notice of his services and himself, in connection with it, from the *Times*:—

While we congratulate the country on this valuable accession to the national collection of ancient sculpture, we are bound to mention that this acquisition is mainly due to the friendly intervention of Mr. Wm. W. Story, the well-known American sculptor at Rome, whose "Cleopatra" and "African Sybil" were so justly admired in the Great Exhibition, and whose "Saul," still in his studio, is a work of even greater power. To Mr. Story the first overtures respecting this purchase were made, and it was tedious negotiation which ensued was brought and by his untiring zeal and patience that the long to a satisfactory termination.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* thus notices a recent bust of another Bostonian, Mr. Richard Greenough:—

Mr. Greenough, the well-known American sculptor, has just sent from his *atelier* to London a bust of the distinguished actress, Miss Helen Faucit, which, as a work of art, has received the highest commendations from the amateurs of Paris.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

General Grant's Family.

The family of General Grant, you will remember, some time since took up their residence in the city of Burlington. They are still there, occupying a trim little cottage on a quiet street running from the heart of the town down to the banks of the Delaware. The place is by no means pretentious or aristocratic, and has nothing at all to distinguish it from its neighbors, having, perhaps, been selected for that very reason by the wife of our greatest general, who is equally as plain and practical-minded as himself. At almost any hour of the day, passing the cottage, you will see a stout, rosy-faced girl, probably eight or nine years of age, trundling her hoop on the sidewalk or playing in the yard; and if you have seen the Lieutenant-General, or any of the better pictures of him, you will not need to be told that this robust, laughing girl is his child—Nellie Grant.

Like him, she is compactly built, and there is in her face the same frank, honest look which so attracts you in the father. Nellie is, of course, a great favorite with the little maidens of her age, and few "children of a larger growth" pass her in her play without a pleasant nod or word. They remember—these loyal people of this quaint old Burlington—that the father of this bright-faced little one in their midst is carrying on his shoulders, in these solemn days of peril, the burden of a nation's fate, and out of gratitude to him they bestow upon her and her mother, who lives so quietly within this modest cottage, the kindliest homage and respect, never wearying in exhibitions of thoughtful interest and regard.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

A Terrible Murderer.

At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat-men, and in passing it they always find some place to secure themselves until the boat passes. At this point an old man, sixty years of age, has made his headquarters for a long time, and the peculiar "crack" of his gun is familiar to river men, and sends a thrill of terror wherever it is heard. He has a long, heavy-barrelled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can be easily turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is deadly certain. The murderous sentinel is faithfully upon his watch, and his retreat so far has baffled all attempts to catch him, from the fact that he is so surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines.

Well-informed river men estimate that this old man has murdered in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his murderous work with as much carelessness and vigor as when he first commenced. In his long watches, when he lays himself down to rest under the tree, where the gloom of night overtakes him, do the images of those murdered ones ever visit him? And are those pleasant reminiscences only interrupted by the distant puffing of some steamboat breaking in upon them, to rouse him to his delightful labors—crawling to the shore to murder another innocent being, who dreams not of his presence?

Flora Temple.

We learn from Mr. McMann, who, until recently, has had charge of the above-named renowned queen of the trotting turf, that he has just sent her beautiful little majesty from Amboy, where she has been frolicking in clover for the summer, to the residence, near Baltimore, of her lately deceased owner, William McDonald, Esq. It was first the intention of the family of Mr. McDonald that Flora should never have bridle put on her again, but it having been demonstrated to the executors of Mr. McDonald's estate that it is the peculiar happiness of Flora to be in trim and to trot, they have concluded to dispose of her to a gentleman who has made them a large offer.

We hear that the amount offered is $15,000, a pretty round sum for a mare which is now nineteen years of age. Nevertheless, there are five or six years of good trotting in Lady Flora yet. According to Mr. McMann's account, she never looked better than when he sent her home last week, and she had in all respects the form and action of a colt. It is Mr. McMann's opinion that Flora could be put in position next spring to trot as well as she ever did in her life. There are thousands who would welcome her return to the course; and, if she did come back, there are some steeds that have grown great while she has been away which will have to look out sharply for their laurels.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

A Fanciful Wedding.

A wedding took place at Sherwood, Illinois, recently, that was equestrian as well as strong-minded, the contracting parties being Josiah W. Crandall and Helen D. Hurst. The ceremony was performed in front of the officiating clergyman's residence—the bridal party being on horseback, and the bride and her three bridesmaids (Miss Fanny C. Hurst, Julia Shellenburg, and Miss Mary M. Thurber), dressed and mounted *en cavalier*.

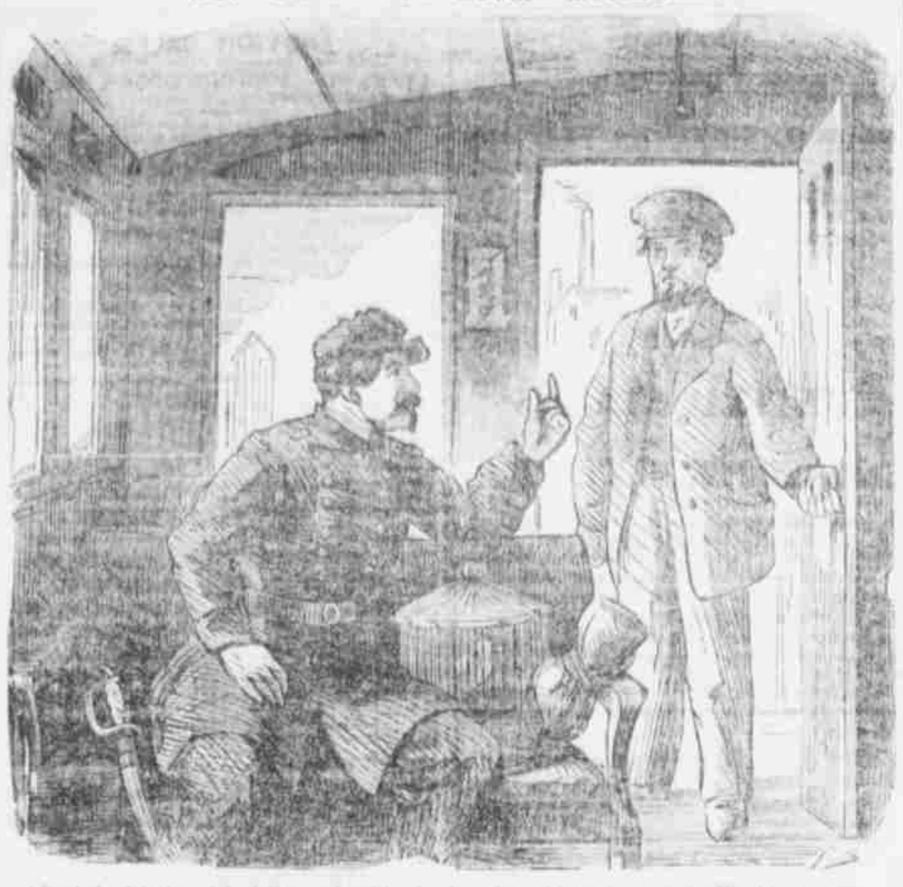
The bride's costume consisted of a deep blue cloth dress-coat, deep blue cassimere pants, buff cassimere vest, black dress-hat, choker collar, black necktie, ruffled shirt-bosom, and buff kid gloves; plain flat gilt buttons of the richest quality on the coat and vest.

The bridesmaids were dressed precisely like the bride, excepting that they wore plain shirt-bosoms and lavender-colored gloves. The novelty of the ceremony attracted a large company of the neighbors.

After the ceremony was over, the bridal party rode to the residence of Mr. Crandall's mother, where the formal wedding-feast took place. The bride and bridesmaids wore their riding suits the whole day.

A Policeman Murdered.—Officer Joseph Nulet, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, this morning arrested a young man for disorderly conduct in West Twenty-fourth street. While conveying the prisoner to the Station House, the latter shot the officer through the head, the ball passing near the left eye, and entering the brain. Officer Rankin hearing the report of the pistol, proceeded to the spot, and found the officer in a dying condition. He was taken to the Station House, where he died in a short time. He leaves a wife and two children. The murderer escaped.—*New York Post, last evening.*

ON THE WRONG TRACK.



A Certain Distinguished General.—"Say! when does this train start for Washington?"
Conductor.—"Law! If you want to go to Washington you ought to have taken the Baltimore train, which starts from the other Platform. Didn't you know the Chicago train don't run to Washington!"

This reminds me of a little joke

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

GUBERNATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The following list embraces the Congressional Candidates in the States which elect to-day.

New York.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	George Wm. Curtis.	Stephen Taber.
2	Samuel I. Maddox.	Teunis G. Bergen.
3	James Humphrey.	Thomas B. Faron. John Creighton.
4	C. G. B. Bryant.	Morgan Jones. William Walsh.
5	Eyes E. Ellery.	Nelson Taylor.
6	Henry J. Raymond. Enoch C. Hawkins.	*Elijah Ward. Eli P. Norton.
7	William Boardman.	*J. Winthrop Chanler.
8	Wm. E. Dodge.	Thomas J. Barr. *James Brooks.
9	Wm. A. Darling.	*Anson Herrick. *Fernando Wood. G. E. Baldwin.
10	Francis Larkin.	*Wm. Radford.
11	Ambrose S. Murray.	*Charles H. Winfield.
12	John A. Ketcham.	*Homer A. Nelson.
13	Theodore B. Gates.	E. N. Hubbell.
14	John H. Gardner.	Charles Goodyear.
15	*John A. Griswold.	Wm. L. Van Alstyne.
16	*Orlando Kellogg.	Thomas S. Gray.
17	*Calvin T. Hulburd.	D. C. Judson.
18	*James M. Marvin.	Alonzo C. Page.
19	Demas Hubbard, Jr.	Hezekiah Sturges.
20	Addison H. Laflin.	Fred. W. Hubbard.
21	Roscoe Conkling.	*Francis Kernan.
22	Sydney T. Holmes.	Albertus Perry.
23	*Thomas T. Davis.	Wm. C. Ruger.
24	*Theo. M. Pomeroy.	George W. Cuyler.
25	*Daniel Morris.	B. Slosson.
26	*G. W. Hotchkiss.	John Magee.
27	Hamilton Ward.	Andrew McNutt.
28	Roswell Hart.	James L. Angle.
29	Burt. Van Horn.	J. McC. Wylette.
30	*Samuel J. Hotley.	James M. Humphrey.
31	Henry Van Aernam.	J. R. K. Batten.

Maryland.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	*J. A. J. Creswell.	H. McCullough.
2	*Edwin H. Webster.	D. H. Kunnel.
3	Charles E. Phelps.	A. L. Knott.
4	*Frank Thomas.	
5	John C. Holland.	*Benjamin G. Harris.

Delaware.

Republican.	Democrat.
*Nathaniel B. Smithers.	John A. Nicholson.

Massachusetts.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	*T. D. Eliot.	S. B. Phinney.
2	*Oakes Ames.	J. McGuire.
3	*A. H. Rice.	J. S. Sleeper.
4	*S. Hooper.	J. G. Abbott.
5	*J. B. Alley.	J. B. Morse.
6	*D. W. Gooch.	J. I. Greenwood.
7	*G. S. Boutwell.	T. H. Sweetser.
8	*J. D. Baldwin.	George Hadley.
9	*W. B. Washburn.	Nath. Wood.
10	*H. L. Dawes.	Bryan Arnold.

Illinois.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	John Wentworth.	Cyrus H. McCormick.
2	*John F. Farnsworth.	Perrin C. Johnson.
3	*E. B. Washburne.	Enos B. Stiles.
4	A. C. Harding.	*Charles M. Harris.
5	Eben C. Ingersoll.	James S. Eckles.
6	Burton C. Cook.	Samuel E. Cairn.
7	H. P. H. Bromwell.	*John R. Eden.
8	Shelby M. Cullom.	*John T. Stuart.
9	Hugh Fullerton.	*Lewis W. Ross.
10	N. M. Knapp.	Anthony Thornton.
11	J. Callahan.	Samuel S. Marshall.
12	John Baker.	*William R. Morrison.
13	A. J. Kuykendall.	*William J. Allen.
14	S. W. Moulton.	James C. Allen.

Michigan.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	*Fernando C. Beaman.	Daniel A. Noble.
2	*Charles Upson.	Nathaniel A. Balch.
3	*John W. Longyear.	David Johnson.
4	Thomas W. Ferry.	Frederick Hall.
5	Rowland E. Trowbridge.	*Augustus C. Baldwin.
6	*John F. Driggs.	William Willard.

New Jersey.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	*John F. Starr.	Isaac V. Dickinson.
2	William A. Newell.	*George Middleton.
3	Charles Scranton.	Charles Sitgreaves.
4	Theodore Little.	*Andrew J. Rogers.
5	Edgar B. Wakeman.	E. R. V. Wright.

Missouri.

Dist.	Radical.	Conservative.
1	*Samuel Knox. Charles P. Johnson.	William D. Moore. Joseph Hogan.
2	*Henry T. Blow.	
3	Thomas E. Noel.	D. C. Tuttle.
4	*Sempronius H. Boyd.	
5	*Joseph W. McClurg.	Samuel Orr.
6	R. T. Van Horn.	Elijah H. Norton.
7	Benjamin F. Loan.	
8	J. F. Benjamin.	John M. Glover.
9	George W. Anderson.	Odon Guitar.

Iowa.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	*James F. Wilson.	Joseph K. Hornish.
2	*Hiram Price.	George H. Parker.
3	*William B. Allison.	
4	*Josiah B. Grinnell.	Ira C. Mitchell.
5	*John A. Kasson.	M. D. McHenry.
6	*A. W. Hubbard.	

Minnesota.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	*William Windom.	H. W. Lamberton.
2	*Ignatius Donnelly.	J. M. Gilman.

Wisconsin.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	Halbert E. Paine.	John W. Cary.
2	*Ithamar C. Sloan.	George B. Smith.
3	*Amasa Cobb.	Charles G. Rodolph.
4	A. Scott Sloan.	*Charles A. Eldridge.
5	Philetus Sawyer.	Gabriel Bouck.
6	*Walter D. McIndoe.	Henry Reed.

Kansas.

Republican.	Democrat.
Sidney J. Clarke, (Lane). Albert L. Lee, (Pomeroy.)	C. V. Castonel.

California.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	D. C. McRuer.	John G. Downey.
2	*Wm. Higby.	James Coffroth.
3	John Bidwell.	Jackson Temple.

* Members of the present Congress.

Gubernatorial Nominations.

	Republican.	Democrat.
N. York	Reuben E. Fenton.	Horatio Seymour.
Missouri	Thos. C. Fletcher.	Thos. L. Price.
Mich'n	Henry H. Crapo.	Wm. M. Fenton.
Kansas	S. J. Crawford, (Lane.) S. O. Thacher, (Pomeroy.)	No nomination.
Mass.	John A. Andrew.	Henry W. Paine.
Maryland	Thomas Swann.	E. F. Chambers.
Illinois	Richard J. Oglesby.	Jas. C. Robinson.

Number of Electors to each State.

Maine	7	Delaware	3	Kansas	3
N. Hamp.	5	Maryland	7	Minnesota	4
Vermont	5	West Va.	5	Oregon	3
Mass.	12	Ohio	21	California	5
R. Island	4	Indiana	13	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	16	Missouri	11
New York	33	Michigan	8	Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7	Iowa	8		
Penna.	26	Wisconsin	8	Total	234

Necessary to a choice, 118.

—Victor Hugo, refreshed by his vacation jaunt in Germany, is reading the proofs, they say, of his long ago announced volume of *Chansons des Bois et des Rues.*

—Madame de Boissy, widow now of the amusing Anglophobic Imperial Senator of that name, in her time the Guiccioli of Byron, is about to send to press a little volume of poetic fragments of Byron, not yet printed.

—There have been some rare cases of brigandage and other crimes in Spain. A rich proprietor and physician carried off almost at the gates of Malaga, and detained for a ransom of $5000; a notary murdered by the Mayor and municipal councillors of his town; a musician stabbed at the door of his church; and other instances of the kind, show the high state of morality and excellence of police in the southern provinces of Her Catholic Majesty's dominions.

Heavy Loss to the Confederates.—It has been ascertained from papers found on the blockade-runner *Annie*, captured on Monday week off Wilmington, that she had on board $31,000 in gold and a large amount of Confederate bonds, which she threw overboard while being chased. The money and bonds belonged to the Rebel Government, and will prove a heavy loss to them.—*Washington Star.*

Destructive Fire at Concord.—A disastrous conflagration occurred in Concord, N. H., Thursday night, destroying most of the large square in front of the passenger station, extending to Main street, and southerly to [illegible] street. The fire was discovered about half-past 11 o'clock in a wooden building on Railroad Square, used by Charles Austin in the manufactory of musical instruments. Moore's block was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, a large part of which is covered by insurance.

Destruction of Valuable Salt Works.—The Navy Department has intelligence from Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, to the effect that on the 5th and 6th of October, an expedition from the fleet, under command of Acting Ensign Henry Eason, succeeded in destroying valuable salt works belonging to the Rebels near St. Andrew's bay, Florida. Among the articles destroyed were fifty boilers and ninety-six kettles for salt making, three hundred bushels of salt, thirty-one wagons and several carts, five hundred cords of wood, one hundred and fifty buildings, dwelling-houses for the employees, sheds, storehouses, &c. Admiral Stribling recommends the promotion of Ensign Eason.—*Washington Republican.*

Joe Hooker in Tears.—In the great Union procession at Springfield, Illinois, last week, were ninety-three two-horse wagons loaded with wood. It was dumped in a pile for distribution to soldiers' families. General Joe Hooker, while riding up from the depot, met the procession, and was rather stunned by the ninety-three wood wagons. "Why, where can these farmers find a market for this immense quantity of fuel?" asked the hero. "O General, it is a part of the procession. Every stick of that is going to families of soldiers absent in the army." The tears gathered in Hooker's eyes—trembled a moment, then ran down the cheeks bronzed in a hundred battles, while he said, "My God! what a people you Illinoisans are! You not only furnish men without stint to fight the battles of the nation, but you take a father's care of their wives and children while they are absent."

A war carried on by such a people "a failure?" Copperheads, do you still stick to this lie and this slander?

—Organists receive more appreciative attention abroad than here. In the largest church in Newcastle, England, the great east window is a "memorial" erected to the memory of a deceased organist; and lately a Miss Burgiss, organist of St. John's, Eton, for thirteen years, was presented by the Choral Association with a silver cream jug on the occasion of her marriage. Miss Burgiss was also presented with testimonials by several members of the congregation of St. John's. The band of the Windsor Volunteers serenaded her on the eve of her wedding, and her brother, Mr. F. Burgiss, was appointed organist of St. John's in her stead.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE FRONT.

A FALSE RUMOR.

The Rebels Prevent Deserters from Leaving their Lines.

THEY ARE DEFEATED IN THEIR ATTEMPT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, November 8.—The mail steamer [illegible], from City Point, reports that the rumor of the Rebels having attempted to blow up Fort Hell is unfounded, and grew out of some sharp skirmishing in that vicinity on Saturday night.

On that occasion a number of deserters attempted to escape from the Rebel lines, and the Rebels fired on them. The fire was returned from our lines, when the enemy made a dash to cut off the escape of the deserters, and a smart skirmish ensued, during which we captured a number of prisoners, and some of the deserters reached our lines in safety.

Passengers report all quiet on the south side of the James river. On the north side, the enemy has lately shown indications of restlessness, as if disposed to make an attempt to dislodge the 10th and 18th Corps from some of their positions.

The news of the capture of the pirate *Florida* is received with much satisfaction here, and the big flag of the Navy Department has been hung out in honor of the event.

CAPTURE OF THE "FLORIDA."

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Despatches from Commanders Winslow and Collins.

Washington, November 8.—The following despatches were to-day received by the Navy Department, announcing the capture of the *Florida*:—

Boston, November 7, 1864.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir:—I have the honor to report the arrival of the United States steamer *Kearsarge* off Scituate from the Roads. We left the *Wachusett* and the *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured in the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett* on October 7th. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the *Florida*. (Signed)

John A. Winslow, Commander.

St. Thomas, W. I., October 31st, via Boston, November 7.—Hon. Gideon Welles.—Sir:—I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with fifty-eight men and twelve officers, was captured about 3 o'clock on the morning of October 7th, in the bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officer and crew of this vessel, without loss of life.

Five of her officers, including her commander, and the remainder of her crew, were on shore. The *Florida* had her mizzenmast and mainyard carried away, and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. Collins,
Commander U. S. steam-sloop *Wachusett.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Cairo, November 7.—The steamer *Magenta* has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 1st inst. The Cotton Market was at a dead stand. A few bales of middling were sold at auction at $1·15.

A steamer from St. Louis had just arrived with two thousand barrels of flour. The Flour Market is overstocked and greatly depressed. Prices range from $11·75@13.

New Orleans, October 31.—All is quiet here. Our forces are fortifying the island of Brazos Santiago. Gen. Slaughter has succeeded Gen. Dayton in command of the Rebels in that section.

Cortinas did not accept a General's commission in Maximilian's service, but he surrendered on condition that the French should not seize his treasure of several millions, and is now a wealthy private gentleman.

The United States Consul at Matamoras has a French guard to protect him wherever he goes. A large fleet of merchant vessels are off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and trade between here and Matamoras is contraband. There are 1500 bales of cotton at Brownsville, awaiting shipment to some place where goods on Rebel Government account can be obtained for it. A party of guerillas made a raid on the plantation of Mr. Jennings, near Grand Gulf, on the 28th inst., and burned 37 bales of cotton.

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

New York, November 8.—The prize steamer *Annie* arrived at this port at noon to-day. She was captured by the gunboats *Wilderness* and *Niphon*, after a chase of twenty minutes, off New Inlet. She is a vessel of 262 tons, built of iron, with a double screw, and a very fast sailer. Her captain, mate, and two engineers are prisoners on board.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

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Directors.

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William S. Freeman, John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King, John Brady, do
John M. Riley, W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver, William G. Soutie, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription Lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $1·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1809.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces.
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 29-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-31

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY,

Incorporated October, 1864.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICE, No. 524 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 26.

100,000 SHARES, $10 PAR VALUE,
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $4·50.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. C. CORFIELD,
11-3 SECRETARY.

ATLAS OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Office, No. 521 Walnut Street, Room No. 29.

200,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

1st. This Company own [illegible] land interest in lot No. 21, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM.

Containing about one acre, on which is situated the

JERSEY WELL,

Now flowing about [illegible] barrels per day. This interest is situated on the [illegible]

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Which has proved itself to be one of the great oil basins, [illegible]

2d. The one sixty-fourth (1-64th) working interest in lots 7 and 8, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Known as the Keystone Leases, on which there are two promising wells known as

KEYSTONE WELLS 1 AND 2,

And another well in process of boring [illegible]

JERSEY WELL,

This interest is also situated on the above celebrated farm, [illegible]

KEYSTONE WELL No. 1.

3d. The one-half working interest, being one-fourth of all the oil produced from

RAILROAD WELL,
ON MILLER FARM.

On Oil creek, now producing about twenty barrels per day. [illegible]

4th. One-twelfth working interest in

"BREED TOWN LEASE,"

On the celebrated STORY FARM, containing 3½ acres. The working interest have bought a new engine and power for a well on this lease that did produce large quantities of oil; and as there is also a new well going down on this lease, the yield to the company will be largely increased.

5th. Fifty acres in fee simple on

CHERRY RUN,

About one and a half miles above the celebrated

"REED WELL."

Nearly one-half of which is bottom land. On adjoining lands above and below there are a number of derricks [illegible] and wells in process of boring. [illegible]

Fifty to One Hundred Barrels Per Day.

The present yield of Oil to this Company from the above various interests is (30) thirty barrels per day.

GEO. H. ASHTON, President.
F. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

The books of the Company are still open for a limited number of subscriptions, at their office, No. 521 WALNUT Street, Room No. 29. 11-7 6t

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Books will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon subscription.

The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the [illegible] of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware, immediately to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot Grounds and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $[illegible] now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK P. BURBELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 327 WALNUT STREET.

T. S. EMERY,
11-2 6t PRESIDENT.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 23 PINE STREET, Room 5.
10-29-1m New York.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. oct6-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELSIOR Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-3m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. aul9-3m

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick-dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "Females," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "Immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
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Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S and take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. [illegible]

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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY. [illegible]

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET, price 25 cents.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. [illegible]

Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR [illegible]

S. D. HOWE,
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.
Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.
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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, [illegible]
Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.
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C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
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DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—[illegible]

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CAN BE USED BY ALL.
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
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NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
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SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor. The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, November 12.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, November 26.
And each succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
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BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. [illegible]
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.
The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Pool, will be dispatched for the above port on the 15th November. Passage $75 in currency.
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
13-26 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street. [illegible]
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.